**Bombay Gazette,**
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,091—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY JULY 21. 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd July | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 29th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7856 | ..... | ... |
| 4th August | SALSETTE | 6091 | MOLDAVIA | 9650 |
| 12th ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 20th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9503 |
| 27th ,, | BIMALAYA | 6398 | ..... | ... |
| 3rd Sept. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10519 |
| 10th ,, | OCEANA | 6610 | ..... | ... |
| 17th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| 24th ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 1st Oct. | SALSETTE | 6000 | ..... | ... |
| 8th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 15th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 22nd ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 29th ,, | MANTUA | 10885 | ..... | ... |
| 5th Nov. | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ..... | ... |
| 12th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 19th ,, | MARMORA | 10909 | ..... | ... |
| 26th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Leave Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. City of Calcutta | 11000 | ... | July 30 |
| C. City of Manchester | 8300 | ... | August 13 |
| B. City of Lucknow | 6000 | ... | ,, 21 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 8000 | ... | ,, 25 |
| C. City of Karachi | 9400 | ... | Sept. 8 |
| B. Locksley Hall | 7500 | ... | ,, 13 |
| B. City of Naples | 9000 | ... | ,, 23 |
| C. City of York | 11000 | ... | Oct. 4 |

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool. | Due Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *C. City of Manchester. | 8300 | ..... | July 25 |
| *S. City of Lucknow | 6000 | July 30 | Aug. 26 |
| *C. City of York | 11000 | Aug. 22 | Sept. 13 |
| †C. City of Glasgow | 9500 | Sept. 17 | Octr. 10 |
| *C. City of Calcutta | 11000 | ,, 22 | ,, 15 |
| †C. City of London | 11000 | Octr. 17 | Nov. 6 |
| *A. Trafford Hall | 8000 | ,, 26 | ,, 19 |

* Calling at Naples. † Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

## BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

## NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons on Friday, 22nd July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 21st July (calling (for Malis and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 25th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 30th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
20th July, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Robufat | 4th Augt 1910. |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Costa | 1st Sept. ,, |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Riquier | 29th Sept. ,, |
| NERA | 5,538 | Murzia | 27th Oct. ,, |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Lafont | 24th Nov. ,, |
| ARNAND BSHIO | 6,383 | K | 22nd Dec. ,, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barilon | 19th Jan 1911. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels: | Tons. | Captains: | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 12th Aug 1910. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Lafont | 9th Sept ,, |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

## GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | 6095 | E. Nitsche | 1st August |
| KOERNER | 8433 | A. Foresti | 1st Sept. |
| AFRICA | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st October |
| KOERNER | 8433 | A. Foresti | 1st November |
| BOHEMIA | 4261 | G. Gillhuber | 16th ,, |
| AFRICA | 4719 | H. Seberich | 1st December |
| BREGENZ | 3894 | A. de Petris | 16th ,, |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. FERDINAND | 6046 | B. Cobol | 28th July |
| CHINA | 6017 | G. Bergagliano | 29th December |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 & 500 * |
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back | ,, 675 to 750* |
| Saloon Class to London | ,, 545 ,, 635* |
| Saloon Class to London and back | ,, 866 ,, 1020* |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice | 350 |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back | ,, 525 |
| Intermediate Class to London | ,, 445 |
| Intermediate Class to London and back | ,, 715 |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | ,, 675 |
| Single Class to London | ,, 545 to 535 * |
| Single Class to London and back | ,, 865 to 945 * |

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vorwaerts | ..... | 5990 | 25th July 1910 |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

## BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTIAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ | 1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ | 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ | 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Tuticorin, | Newara-Eliya, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras, | Cochin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Entebbe, |
| Cawnpore | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Yen | 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | ,, | 16,250,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Ryojun Port |
| Changchung | Lyons | Arthur |
| Dairen (Dairy) | Fengtien Makden | Peking |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | San Francisco |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | New York | Tiehling |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tientsin |
| London | | Tokyo |

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

## 10 H. P. NOISELESS NAPIER

Chasis Price £ 233 with tyres or Rupees 3,495.

"I think this fairly constitutes a record."

LAUNCESTON,
23RD MAY, 1910.

MESSRS. S. F. EDGE, Ltd.,
14, New Buclington Street, W.

GENTLEMEN,—I arrived in Launceston with my 10 H.P. Napier, all safe, my average being 22 miles an hour. I had never previously driven a car of any kind, nor had I ever taken any lessons previous to starting. I THINK THIS FAIRLY CONSTITUTES A RECORD, and goes to show how easy your cars are to manage, and when they leave your works, HOW PERFECT IN ADJUSTMENT THEY MUST BE. London to Launceston is over 200 miles, with only 2 Stops at Salisbury and Hointon to take in petrol.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) S. P. WENMOTH.

THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Models from 10 H. P. to 90 H. P. Prices from £ 233 to £ 1712 with tyres.

We charge London Prices, plus importing charges to India.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ | 15,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | $ | 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.) | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | KOBE | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.) | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | LONDON | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | LYONS | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | MALACCA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MANILA | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG | NEW YORK | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | PEKING | YLOILO |
| HONGKONG | | |
| IPOH (Federated Malay States.) | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. | 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | ,, | 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ,, | 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADASHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bodynuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khusey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnandrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. | 20,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital | ,, | 17,62,500 |
| Reserve Fund | ,, | 4,00,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,600,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,200 000 |

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Manilla |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (S imatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Hongkong |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.) | Foochow |
| Rangoon | Klang (F. M. States.) | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Seremban (F. M States.) | Tientsin |
| Karachi | Batavia | Hankow |
| Amritsar | Sourabaya | Yokohama |
| Penang | Saigon | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.) | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay. J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

## PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS

VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE ENGLISH & ITALIAN

PASTRY.

## EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bamankua Manganese Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th July, at 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1910.
2. To confirm the election of Mr. H. R. Greaves as a Director.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th July to 11th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAW WALLACE & COY.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1910.

### WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POON RACING SEASON, 1910.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1910:—

(A) About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 30th July and it is proposed to hold 7 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 5 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
3rd, 7th, 10th and 17th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
24th and 28th September and 1st October.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (13th and 21st September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 60
Each Lady ..... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

| FIRST ENCLOSURE. | SECOND ENCLOSURE. |
|---|---|
| Single Ticket .....Rs. 5 | Single Ticket .....Rs. 1 8 |
| Lady..... „ 2 | Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0 |
| | Lady ..... „ 0 8 |

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 15th June, 1910.

### THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

*Price List and Sample Free on Application.*

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

### MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.

"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.c.4

## AMUSEMENTS.

### MORAL CERTAINTIES.

AN invaluable booklet. Shows how to find Winners without extraneous help. Free ½ anna postage. "CRAPHIEL," Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, Bombay.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND
EVERY NIGHT
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1.—A Hungry Child
2.—That Girl of Dixon's
3.—Winter Sports in St. Moritz
4.—The New Sign of the Globe Hotel
5.—Double Sight, by Max Linder.
6.—The Road of Life.
7.—A Pair of Schemers.

PRICES & TIME AS USUAL.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

### J. & R. TENNENT'S

PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

### BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

### A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine hast years, reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITQUERES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

### Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude for your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR:
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA, PEST, HUNGARY

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.—MACAULAY LODGE, Bandra Point, Splendid Sea and Land Views, Spacious Rooms, Stabling, Conservatory, Gardens, small detached cottage in grounds. Apply on PREMISES.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc., and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete exchange of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

### HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✕ THERAPION ✕
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free.

## INSURANCES.

### BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed ... ... £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEMES.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
*Secretaries,*
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

### THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.
A BRITISH Company—Offices in all Eastern Ports.

Collecting Agencies in London and on the Continent.

THAT this well-managed Company has gained the confidence of the insuring public of the East and Far East is evidenced by the marvellous growth during its twelve years of existence, as the statement and comparison here given proof:—

| | 1906 Rs. | 1910 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Insurance in force... | 3,68,02,378 | 5,67,83,928 |
| Assets ..... | 52,80,240 | 1,26,22,875 |
| Total Income ..... | 28,83,602 | 53,49,873 |
| INSURANCE FUND ... | 51,43,380 | 1,23,25,218 |

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| With Trustees at Shanghai..... | 2,00,000 |
| Trustees, Messrs. H. C. Guiland, J. C. Hanson, & Alex. McLeod | 3,00,000 |
| With Board of Trade, England,. | ... |

The Company issues all the latest and approved plans of Insurance at the minimum rates consistent with safety.

HOLLAND & MOSS, Ld.,
General Managers for Bombay Presidency and C. P.
P. O. Box 102, or Dean Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. SUMS Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID .....£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1909.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for | £. | 1,986,394 |
| New Premiums (1909) ... ... | „ | 90,965 |
| Surplus on transactions for above period ... ... ... | „ | 273,119 |
| Annual Income ... | „ | 1,422,602 |
| Assets ... | „ | 10,315,985 |
| Total Payments under Policies | „ | 25,606,534 |

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

### REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

### VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

### VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

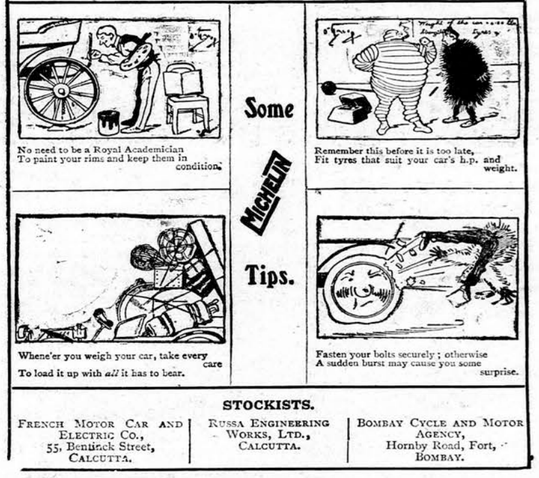
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

MICHELIN & CIE., Clermont-Ferrand (France).
MICHELIN TYRE CO., Ltd., 49-50, Sussex Place, London, S.W.




No need to be a Royal Academician To paint your rims and keep them in condition.

Remember this before it is too late, Fit tyres that suit your car's h.p. and weight.

Whene'er you weigh your car, take every care To load it up with *all* it has to bear.

Fasten your bolts securely; otherwise A sudden burst may cause you some surprise.

STOCKISTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co., 55, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA. | RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., CALCUTTA. | BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. |

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

### EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE

A FOUR SEATED ARGYLL CAR, 10-12 h.p., Aster engine. Back entrance. Dual ignition. In good running order. Complete with Stepney wheel, all necessary tools, five lamps (including two powerful Dacellier head lights), syren, horn and Stewart's distance, speed and trip recorder.

Price Rs. 2,225.

Apply to Lieut.-Colonel O. C. WOLLEYDOD, Club of Western India, Poona.

THE FINEST PEARS

WILL be ready the latter end of July and APPLES in August. Delivered in any part of India by V. P. Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears were regularly supplied to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour.

Apply to Capt. R. C. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

Stephens' 9nks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription. Rate. | Discount Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 13 12 | „ 11 9 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 7 8 | „ 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | „ 2 8 | „ 2 0 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 20 0 | „ 16 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 10 10 | „ 8 8 |
| Monthly ... | „ 3 12 | „ 3 0 |

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion ... | ... | Rs. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion | ... | „ 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion ... | ... | „ 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion | ... | „ 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards | ... | „ 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge | ... | „ 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | Town. | Port. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly... ... ... | „ 7 | „ 8 |
| Quarterly ... ... ... | „ 4 | „ 5 |

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 19.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 62 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— 25·20 + 0-1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 97 1-2—1-4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·44 1-2—0-1-2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 25 5-16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 12-16unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers.
Rupee Paper 2 1-2 per cent. ...62 13-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1-3-13 1-2 unchgd (Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-1910
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ... 95 3-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 2 3-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 1-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 1-2 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 + 1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 1 1-4 unchgd

## COTTON.

MANCHESTER, July 19.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 5,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 3,000 "
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... ..... "
Do. day's Imports ... ... 11,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ... Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market Quiet but Steady.
Mid Americans ... ... ... ... 8-12—3
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... ... 12 3-8+1-16

| | J.-A. | A.-S | S.-O. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Delivery | 7·24 | 7·26 | 7·01 |
| | —12 | —9 | —3 |
| Mid. Uplands | O.-N. | N.-D. | D.-J. |
| | 6·83 | 6·74 | 6·71 |
| G. O. C. | —2 | —2 | —2 |
| | J.-F. | F.-M. | M.-A. |
| Liverpool | 6·70 | 6·69 | 6·69 |
| | —2 | —2 | —2 |

NEW YORK, July 19.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 14,000
Do Last year ... ... 3,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... .....
Do. Exports to Continent ... ... .....

Futures at New York ..... Declined owing to weakness in southern spot market and increased offerings and to unfavourable cables.
Oct. 12·97—21
Do at New York .....
Dec. 12·78—17

Spot Cotton at New York... ... 15·95—50
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality) ... 8 5-8 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... ... 4·85 1-2+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... ... 54 3-4+1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 15 3-16unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ... ... Oct. 12·82—20
Do. at New Orleans ... ... Dec. 12·72—21

LONDON, July 19.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 64 1-2
" " months, Aug.-Sept.
" " Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.

## WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. ... ... 36 1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.

## SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 35 per cent ex-ship. ... 42
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 35 per cent ex-ship ... 42 1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc,—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ... ... 40
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 67 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

## RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9 16 1-2 Value—Dull.

## SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... ... 17-9
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

## METAL.

Copper Braziers... ... ... £ 64 3-4
Yellow Metal ... ... ... d 5 3-4

BOMBAY, JULY 20,

## EXCHANGE.

Market opened at 1s. 3 15-16d. for T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d for Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits.
We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready... ... ... ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward ... ... ... 1s. 4d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
" " Forward ... ... 1s. 4 2-16d. Sept
" 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 9-32d
France 3 m/s " ... ... 169 1-2
Marks 3 m/s " ... ... 138
60 d/s. Hongkong ... ... 131 1-2
" Shanghai ... ... 177 1-4
" Japan ... ... 150 1-2

## GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Market was steady at 96 ready and 95-15 for 29th July settlement for the whole day. In the evening when the result of the new loan was known the rates advanced and we quote 96-3 ready, 96-1 to 2 29th July settlement, 95-15 31st August settlement, at which rates there were buyers at the close.

## BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced by 1-16 for ready at 25 5-16, forwards remained unchanged at 24 13-16 and New York was 1-8 up at 54 3-4.

Locally the Silver market remained steady although the London market advanced and private advices reported "Steady." Forwards opened at Rs. 72-15-0, but busines being nominal and having retail sellers prices declined by two annas and closed at Rs. 72-13-0. Demand for ready was as usual and about 50 packages changed hands.

The Gold market remained quiet but steady with a little demand locally and up-country and prices fluctuated by a quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices are well maintained.

## GOLD.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 97 touch Fakirsett ... ... | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| 97 touch Chintu ... ... | 23 | 7 | 0 |
| Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi | 96 to 99 touch | | |
| National Bank ... ... | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| Chartered Bank ... ... | 24 | 2 | 3 |
| Sovereigns Shield ... ... | 24 | 1 | 6 |
| Do. Dragon ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Australian ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| English Gold ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Native Bullion ... ... | 24 | 0 | 2 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 24 | 0 | 3 |

## SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny ... ... 72 12 0
117 Penny Ready ... ... 72 11 0
Local per tola ... ... 0 11 2

FUTURES.

First Settlement ... ... 72 13 0
Second do ... ... 72 15 0

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Quister. London quotation was 1-8 up. There being little inquiry for ready and forward, prices declined by one anna or two.

Rapeseed :—Steady. London quotation was 6d. up. Demand both for ready and forward being limited, price remained unchanged.

Wheat :—Firm. London rates were 3d. up. There being good enquiries price advanced by an anna,

Gingellyseed :—Firm. Inquiry was good and price advanced from 4 to 8 annas.

Cottonseed, Castorseed, Groundnuts, Poppyseed and Mowrasseed :—Tone quiet. Inquiry is very limited and prices remained unchanged.

| Description. | Rate. |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Bold ... | Rs. 11 11 |
| Linseed, Small ... | " 11 8 |
| RAPESEED— | |
| Brown Cawnpore ... | " 6 8 |
| Yellow do. ... | " 6 15 |
| Do. Gujarat ... | " 7 2 |
| Poppyseed ... | " 10 0 |
| Castorseed ... | " 39 to 42 |
| Mowrasseed... ... | " 7 2 |
| Maize ... ... | " 18 to 19 |
| Groundnuts ... | " 43 to 44 |
| Mustardseed ... | " 55 to 55 |
| Gingellyseed ... | " 43 to 53 |
| Khandesh Howri ... | |
| Gulburga do. ... | |
| Kalbur do. ... | " 49 to 51 |
| Itarsi do. ... | |
| White Gin, Bold 95/5 | |
| Do, do do 85/15 | |
| Do. do. do, 75/25... | " 45 to 49 |
| Do. Mixed 50/50... | |
| Do. Gin, Small 50/50... | |
| Do. do. 85/15... | " 42 to 45 |
| Gin, Black Beaver ... | |
| Do. do. Gadag ... | " 44 to 45 |
| Gin Red Khandwa ... | |
| Do. Meggi ... | " 47 to 50 |
| Do. Yellow Hinganghat | |
| Do. do. Secunderabad | " 50 to 53 |
| Do. do. Gujarat | |
| Do. Black Kutni | |
| Do. Ahmedabad... | " 43 to 44 |
| WHEAT— | |
| Pissi ... ... | " 33 to 35 |
| Hard Red... ... | " 32 to 34 |
| Cottonseed ... | " 24 to 25 |

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 19th July :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... | 6,693 cwts |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 14,603 " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 4,236 " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 673 " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 2,810 " |
| Groundnuts... ... ... | 504 " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 4,613 " |
| Rice... ... ... ... | 1,035 " |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 2,679 " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 18,137 " |
| Mowrasseed ... ... ... | 7,883 " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 2,015 " |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 334 " |
| Maize ... ... ... | ... " |

## SPINNINGS.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 2,855 Aug. and Rs. 2,845 Sept.

## BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... | 1,487 1/2 X. D. |
| Eastern Bank ... ... ... | 74 1-2 |
| Bank of India ... ... ... | 67 |
| Bank of Burma ... ... | 117 X. D. |

## MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | 395 |
| Maneckji Petit... ... ... | 2,855 |
| Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary... | 565 |

## PRESSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 820 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Badam Pile ... ... ... | 106 C. D. |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Ord | 300 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 1,127 1-2 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate | 17 1-4 |
| Treacher & Co ... ... | 545 |

## RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 472 1-2 C.D. |

## COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 to 12 points down, New York was 50 less and futures 21 to 17 down. The tone of the Colaba market was steady, but as demand was limited both from exporters and mills prices remained unchanged. The opener advised 4 to 6 points down. The market for new crop forward deliveries was irregular and there being sellers prices fluctuated by Rs. 1 to Rs. 2. The market opened at Rs. 296 for New Broach, but on account of sellers at the rate it declined to Rs. 295 1-2 at the close.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Japan T Co..... | Broach ..... | 293 |
| 200 | Jiwraj Mills..... | Comptah ... | 305 |
| 100 | Phoenix Mills ..... | Harda ..... | 250 |
| 200 | Volkart Brothers ..... | Broach ..... | 307 |
| 100 | Forbes F C & Co ..... | Nander..... | 260 |
| 100 | Do. ..... | Parbhani .... | 255 |
| 200 | New Moffucial ..... | Dhulia ..... | 333 |
| 500 | Assur Mills..... | Birur..... | 275-278 |
| 100 | Madras Mills ..... | Mathia ..... | 220 |
| 300 | Jiwraj Mills ..... | Comptah ... | 305 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Hand Gin, Fine | 295 |
| " F Good | 294 |
| Bengal Machine Gin, Fine | 282 |
| " F Good | 276 |
| Sind Punjab Fine | 282 |
| " F Good | 270 |
| Khandesh Fine | 280 |
| " F Good | 270 |
| Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine | 292 |
| " F Good | 282 |
| Akola Knangaum Fine | 290 |
| " F Good | 280 |
| Amraoti Fine | 290 |
| " F Good | 280 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 293 |
| " F Good | 285 |
| Nagpore Fine | 293 |
| " F Good | 288 |
| Wardha Hinganghat Fine | 304 |
| " F Good | 294 |
| Methia Fine | 280 |
| " F Good | 270 |
| Broach Gin Fine | 312 |
| " F Good | 302 |
| Sawginned Good | 305 |
| Coompta Ginned | 305 |
| Western H. G. | 279 |
| Do M G | 295 |

FUTURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach Good | 296 |
| Bengal F G | 227 |

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 19th July :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandeish ... ... ... | ... Bales |
| Central India ... ... ... | 224 " |
| Barsi and Nagur ... ... ... | ... " |
| Berar ... ... ... | ... " |
| Central Provinces ... ... | ... " |
| Oomras ... ... ... | 224 " |
| Dholera ... ... ... | 4 " |
| Broach ... ... ... | ... " |
| Coompta and Dharwar ... | 1,026 " |
| Westerns ... ... ... | ... " |
| Bengals (N. W. P) ... ... | ... " |
| Rajputana... ... ... | 281 " |
| Sind ... ... ... | ... " |
| Persian ... ... ... | ... " |
| Other sorts ... ... ... | ... " |
| Egyptian ... ... ... | 19 " |
| Total... | 1,554 " |

LIVERPOOL, July 20.

Opening Tone and Prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... ... | 6,000 |
| Total Imports ... ... ... | ..... |
| Future Delivery Prices :— | |
| July—Aug. ... ... ... | 7·59 — 5 |
| Aug.—Sept ... ... ... | 7·32 — 6 |
| Sept.—Oct. ... ... ... | 6·97 — 4 |
| Oct.—Nov.. ... ... ... | 6·79 — 4 |
| Nov.—Dec. ... ... ... | 6·68 — 6 |
| Dec.—Jan. ... ... ... | 6·66 — 5 |
| Jan.—Feb. ... ... ... | 6·64 — 6 |
| Feb.—Mar. ... ... ... | 6·63 — 8 |
| Mar.—Apl. ... ... ... | 6·63 — 6 |

## FREIGHTS.

| Ports. | Seed. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| Antwerp ... ... | 11 6 | 12 6 |
| Dunkirk ... ... | 11 6 | 12 0 |
| Havre ... ... | 12 0 | 18 0 |
| Hull ... ... ... | 10 6 | ..... |
| Liverpool ... ... | 9 0 | 9 6 |
| Marseilles ... ... | 9 0 | 9 6 |
| Genoa ... ... ... | 10 6 | 11 6 |
| London ... ... | 10 0 | ..... |
| Hamburg ... ... | 11 6 | 12 0 |
| Trieste ... ... | 11 0 | 12 0 |
| Venice... ... ... | 11 0 | 13 0 |
| Open Ports ... ... | Aug. | 11 0 |
| | Sept. | 11 6 |
| | Oct. | 12 6 |
| | Nov. | 13 6 |
| | Dec. | 14 6 |

Market steady.

## METALS.

We quote :—

| | | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, Brasiers ... ... | | 21 | |
| | | 28 | |
| | | 35 | |
| | | 42 | |
| | | 56 | Rs. 52 6 |
| | | 63 | |
| | | 70 | |
| | | 77 | |
| | | 84 | |
| Yellow Metal Sheets ... ... | | 21 | |
| | | 28 | " 43 6 6 |
| | | 35 | |
| | | 42 | " 43 12 6 |
| | | 49 | |
| | | 56 | |
| Tin Ingots. ... ... ... | | ... | " 40 6 to 40 12 |
| Spelter | S M ... | ... | |
| | M M ... | ... | " 17 14 |
| | J ... | ... | |
| | G ... | ... | |
| Georgehutte | ... | ... | " 22 0 |
| Copper Ingots | K S ... | ... | " 47 2 |
| Copper Sheetings | ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 | | 51 1-2 to 56 |
| Yellow Metal Sheetings | lbs. 14, 16 | | 45 3-4 to |
| | 10. 12 | | 48 1-2 |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th July, 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ..... | 36 | 43,354 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway. | 34 | 40,546 |

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 18th July.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 ..... | £15,500,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 16th July 1910, by Council Bills* ..... | £ 7,787,302 |
| Balance to be remitted from 17th July 1910 to 31st March 1911 ..... | £ 7,712,698 |

* Of this sum £1,745,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "Salsette," July 22.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" with the English Mails of the 8th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow with the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Batmen 4
Deighton, Mr G T
Gray, Mr A H S
Hatch, Lt E H
Jennings, Mr R H
Janion, Mr Eric E
Maundrell, Lt H G
McMice, Surg Genl J G and Mrs
Native Orderly Officers 4
Native Policemen 2
Parker, Mr
Ram, Mr M
Savarkar, Mr
Turbett, Mr A W
Tottenham, Lt C G E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Brodie, Capt
Banks, Mr H K
Daly, Lt C E
Fraser, Mr W
Godleer, Rev J
Govan, Mr J R
Gluckman, Mr H A and Mrs
Haymes, Capt R L
Kinsson, Mr F A
Kuk, Mr D N
Rev Mr J C
Rose, Mr A
Smith, Mr J H
Tiveley, Mr J
Yorke, Lt P G

FROM BRINDISI.

Apear, Hon J G
Dalal, Mr D M
Monlescle, Mr E W
Palmer, Mr W Z
Parker, Capt A E
Skinner, Col B M

FOR KARACHI.

Barlow, D S O
Borlas, Miss G
My C W
Comber, Mr E
Spurling, Mr J

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st July.

547. Lecture—"G" Company—There will be a lecture at the Gymkhana on Monday, 25th instant, at 9-30 p.m. Subject—Outpost, the usual weekly parade will be held on Wednesday morning the 27th instead of Monday 25th, time and place to be fixed at Monday's lectures.

548. Signalling.—Members desirous of attending a Class of Instruction in Signalling will please submit their names to Head-Quarters by the 27th instant. Semaphore signalling will commence on 1st proximo.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st July.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 23rd instant, from 4 p.m.

School of Arms in conjunction with "G" Company B V Rifles.

The above Class will be held at the Town Hall, today Tuesday evening, the 26th instant, from 6 p. m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th July 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | 20 | 9 | 40 | 4 | 50 |
| Teheran ... | 20 | 14 | 20 | 0 | 34 |
| Suez ..... | 20 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 51 |

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line working indifferently. Telegrams to north of China are subject to heavy delay. (29-6-10).

Ordinay classed traffic from India for offices in Eastern Bengal east of Brahmaputra and Fudda, Burma and Assam is now accepted but there may perhaps be delay to this class of messages (19-7-10).

A CAPTAIN in the Norwegian Navy named Howland has obtained permission to leave Christiania to visit London and other capitals for the purpose of demonstrating an improved wireless telegraphic apparatus which he has invented. The improvement effected by Captain Howland is in the direction of enabling messages to be received in a correct and systematic order, and is judged by Danish experts to a considerable advance on the present arrangements.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RUSHWORTH.—July 20, at Victoria Mills," Louis Randall, aged 27 years, son of the late Louis Rushworth of Ahmedabad and Bombay. Deeply mourned by his wife and children. Funeral leaves residence at 8 a.m. to-day, arriving Sewri Cemetery at 8-45. Friends please accept this intimation. (English papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BROWNE.—July 17, at Malayappen Street, George town, Madras, Stella Margaret, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Browne, aged 8 months.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.
High water, 11-14m., 10-41s., Low water, 4-7m. 5-19s.
Badham Pile and Company, Annual General Meeting, Rampart Row, 6 p. m.
Lecture on "Tannhauser," by Mr. Frank Anderson, M.A., Y. W. C. A. Hall, 9-15 p.m.

Maxim : "Good debts become bad if you call them not in."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 8th instant, which left Aden at 9½ p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's Steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday next.

TANNHAUSER.—A lecture on Richard Wagner's Opera "Tannhauser" will be given by Mr. Frank Anderson, M.A., in the Y.W.C.A. Hall, Fort, to-day, 9-15 p.m., with an attractive musical programme.

BAI MATLIBAI WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—To-day, being the 1st Anniversary Day of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., the Executors and Trustees of his Charity Estates have resolved to give Rs. 12,000 for the Funds of the Adams' Wylie Hospital for building in its compound, a Charitable Dispensary for Out-Patients in Bai Motlibai Wadia's name, and to further set apart Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) a year for the proper maintenance of the Dispensary. The foundations of the Dispensary have been commenced and the building will be completed by October.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A report is made to the police that a bag containing Rs. 2,000 in silver, mysteriously disappeared from the "seddi" of Mr. Ebji Gomersey in Kazi Street. Three hundies, two for Rs. 1,000 and one for Rs. 800 having to be discharged, two bags containing Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 800 respectively were taken out from the box. In about half an hour the bag containing Rs. 2,000 in silver disappeared, though two sons of the proprietor and five servants were near the money bag.

## BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding.

The Committee referred to the Commissioner for report Mr. Framji K. Kavrana's complaint of insufficiency of water at his premises No. 12, Princess Street. He submitted that it was impossible to get 2,000 gallons of water in one hour during which the high pressure is maintained. That quantity was required per diem for the 200 occupants of his building which consisted of 12 tenements.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..... | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri ..... | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..... | 5 | 2 | 22 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ..... | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ..... | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion... | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli ..... | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Harbour ..... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hospital ..... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Total..... | 9 | 6 | 105 |
| This day last year ..... | 6 | 5 | 82 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
July 20th 1910.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A ..... | 44 | 14 | 0 |
| B ..... | 92 | 64 | 1 |
| C ..... | 66 | 76 | 9 |
| D ..... | 92 | 29 | 4 |
| E ..... | 62 | 12 | 1 |
| F ..... | 124 | 6 | 0 |
| G ..... | 96 | 19 | 0 |
| H ..... | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| I ..... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 668 | 220 | 15 |
| Total killed to date rats | ... | ... | 888 |

CAPTAIN Sir Douglas R. R. Brownring, the newly-appointed Naval Attache at Tokyo, has done good service in the Intelligence Department and in various positions afloat. As "captain" of a destroyer, he gained a reputation for smartness years ago and Sir John Fisher, when at Portsmouth, chose Sir Douglas for an important position on his staff. Whilst holding this post a good deal of work requiring tact and knowledge of men fell to his lot. This he did in a way that bodes well for his success as Naval representative at the Court of Japan.

A MESSAGE from Bluefields, Nicaragua, states that Mr. William Pittman, the American who was captured by the Nicaraguan Government troops and detained for trial on a charge of laying mines of Bluefields for the insurgents, has been brought before a court-martial at Bluefields Bluff, and found guilty of conspiracy. It is expected that he will be sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

# HIGH COURT.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court.

RE SHANKAR GAVAR.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE MOTI LADHA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order which expired to-day. His Lordship granted three months.

RE JIWRAJ NARSEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the petitioning creditor and Mr. Bhandarkar for the insolvent and by consent the hearing of the petition was allowed to stand over till the 17th of the next month.

RE ARDESHIR HIRJI DADI.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order under section 25 of the New Insolvency Act.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE DHANALAL MATHURADAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah appeared for the opposing creditor and Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia for the insolvent and by consent the hearing was allowed to stand over till the third week in August subject to a part heard case.

On the application Mr. Mankar, insolvent was given an interim order for the period.

RE SORABJI DHANJIBHOY DADYSETT AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent were given two months' extension of the interim order.

RE MOLEDINA RAVJI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE AMRATLAL MADHOWJI.

Mr. Kolaskar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE HURIRAM JAIRAM.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent, was given leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE JOHN W. CRAWFORD.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices on the creditors.

RE BHAGWANDAS VISRAM.

Mr. Mankar for the insolvent, applied for the stay of the public examination of the insolvent till the composition scheme proposed by the insolvent was placed before Official Assignee and considered by the creditors.

His Lordship granted the insolvent leave to place the composition scheme before the public examination began.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY YUSAFBHOY JARIWALLA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of interim order and leave to serve notices.

OPPOSED HEARINGS.

His Lordship was then engaged in hearing two part-heard opposed case. In the matter of Pirojshaw Jiwanji Kerawalla, after hearing the evidence led on behalf of the opposing creditor, his Lordship granted the insolvent his personal discharge. The matter of Sorabji Dadabhai Lam was next proceeded with and Mr. Bhandarkar for the opposing creditor re-stated the facts of the case which have already been reported when the matter was under investigation before Mr. Justice Macleod, who is indisposed and hence unable to attend the Court.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges :—Khamisa Haji Khatri and another; Mahomed Hussen Gulam Mohideen, Jethashankar N. Joshi; Rameshwar G. Bhat; Mahomed Shaffi Mogul; Mahashanker P. Rawal; Karsondas M. Sha; Afzul Valli Chanchi; Popatlal Premji Asoo and Jugmohandas Ramdas Mahimwalla.

# POLICE NEWS.

## ALLEGED SEDITION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged (1) Sadashiv Tambe, author of a Marathi book, called the "Varna Dharma Mimasa," or "A Treatise on Different Religions," (2) Ramji Krishnaji Rane, and (3) Sakharam Sitaram Vartak, under Sections 124A and 153A, with sedition and with promoting feelings of enmity between different classes of his Majesty's subjects. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Sathe, pleader, defended the second accused; and Mr. Solomon Moses, solicitor, defended the third accused.

V. M. Dighe, one of the partners in the Ganpat Krishnaji Press, cross-examined by Mr. Moses, said the accused had been dismissed by him. In the pay abstract the name of the accused had been entered as a manager, and by this designation he was referred to in correspondence between him (witness) and his partners. He remembered having sent a memorandum with books to the Collector of Bombay in which one Karleker was mentioned as printer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sathe, witness said that he had asked the second accused whether there was anything seditious in the book, to which the latter replied that it contained matter relating to religion only.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson witness said he saw 31 books printed at the Ganpat Krishnaji Press in 1909, in which the declaration stated that the third accused was the printer of these books.

Further hearing was adjourned.

## THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged Raising Khema alias Raising Sambhu with theft as a servant of gold, silver and other ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 3,400. Mr. Madhavji, Solicitor, prosecuted. The case for the prosecution was that the accused used to work as a domestic servant for the complainant Dwarkadas Maoji and the latter's master Gordhandas Khetsey. They lived in a building in the Fort. On Tuesday morning the accused disappeared, and subsequently the complainant and his master found several articles missing. The complainant went to the Grant Road station, where he found the accused in custody of Inspector Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway police. He identified all the property. The accused pleaded guilty. As he had one previous conviction against him, he was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Madhavji informed the Court that his client wished to give a reward of Rs. 75 to the Policeman who had arrested the accused at Bandra. His Worship said Mr. Madhavji could send the money, which would be forwarded to the Policeman through the Superintendent of Police.

## ALLEGED RUNNING TRAIN THIEF.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Shambaboo Motibhagat, a Hindu of Northern India with theft of Rs. 2,600 in currency notes. The accused was arrested on the Grant Road Station on suspicion and on being searched gold bars worth about Rs. 2,500 were found on his person. It was ascertained that the gold was purchased by him the same morning in Bombay. There was a boy named Chagan with the accused at the time who accidentally dropped a few bunches of keys. The Police became suspicious on finding 133 keys with the pair. Further inquiries were then instituted and the police allege that while travelling between Rura and Cawnpore the accused cut open a canvas bag of a Marwari passenger in the railway carriage and secured the currency notes from it.

On the application of the police the accused was remanded in police custody for ten days.

## ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Pandu Hari, a Hindu, with being in possession of thirteen grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested at midnight on Tuesday on Sandhurst Road, when he was found in possession of six packets of cocaine. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default, to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment.

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

| | |
|---|---|
| 392-09 | Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India Ld of Little and Co. |
| 562-09 | T A Ghandhy, B Balaram and others, The New Mofussil Co, Ld and another Crawford B and Co, Malvi H M and R. |
| 392-09 | Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India Ltd Little and Co Part heard. |
| 435-09 | Tyabji D and Co D Balchand and another vs G Girdharlal and D Part heard. |
| 276-09 | Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umer Haji A Little and Co Matubhoy J and M Part heard. |
| 259-09 | Madhowji K and Co Modhibai vs G Damoder and another Jamshedji R and D |
| 1074-09 | Raghaviawa B and N Bhimabai

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 19th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Comdr Shuter.....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell....H M S
H M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
H M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....H I M
H M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack.....H I M S
H M S Dufferin .....Comdr A J Marsack.....H I M S
H M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Street

H M S Palinurus...Comdr Tayl r.....H I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ariel | 2208 | Race..... | ..... |
| Clematis | 2368 | Robinson | Andrew Zoel & Co |
| Cowno | 3155 | Falla | W & A Graham & Co |
| Dwarka | 759 | Moxon | M M & Co |
| Indiana | 2308 | Parkar | W & A Graham & Co |
| Lioga | 951 | Cuthbush | M M & Co. |
| Mohammadi | 1251 | Geddi | B & P S N & Co |
| Nejmi | 352 | Hallet | E & A M Jeewanji |
| Nowshera | 1961 | Rose | M M & Co |
| Nonsuch | 2414 | Weston | W & A Graham & Co |
| Nadir | 2041 | Atkin | T Morrison and Co |
| Orfeo | 3525 | Keddie | M M & Co |
| Persiana | 2616 | Garrett | T Morrison & Co |
| Produce | 743 | Winsues | F F Campbell & Co |
| Rehmania | 1872 | Coats | B & P S N & Co |
| Shah Jehan | 2566 | Born | B & H S N & Co |
| Saifi | 502 | Willoughley | B & H S N & Co |
| Springburn | 3172 | Cresthwaite | W & A Graham & Co |
| Wardha | 3552 | Archdeacon | M M & Co |

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B Dido | 3127 | Runton | Hull | 24 7 | James Finlay & Co |
| C&R Umballa | 3426 | Rait | Calcutta | 23 7 | M M & Co |
| D&E Culna | 3963 | Farquherson | Antwerp | 4 8 | M M & Co |
| F Clan Macneil | 2504 | Roden | Marmagoa | 23 7 | James Finlay & Co |
| K Umsinga | 1869 | Robertson | M'borough | 23 7 | W & A Graham & Co |
| M Trieste | 3203 | Nitsche | Trieste | N F | A L S N & Co |
| N Dunedin | 3051 | Case | Baltimore | 26 7 | R A Willis |
| O Haidari | 1563 | Kass | Jeddah | 25 7 | B & P S N Co |
| P Den of Ruthven | 3110 | Thomson | Philadelphia | 22 7 | R A Willis |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Scindia | 3253 | Kelso | Liverpool | 20-7 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Kalibia | 3149 | Stewart | Dunkirk | 4 8 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 5 Glenlyon | 2654 | Anderson | Karachi | 23 7 | M M & Co |
| 6 Vorwaerts | 3727 | Bolnac | Kobe | 25-7 | A L S N Co |
| 7 Neidenfels | 3335 | Frisins | Karachi | 27-7 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 12&13 Caledonia | 3529 | Hayward | London | 30 7 | P & O S N & Co |
| 16 Madura | 1273 | Bamber | Busreh | 25 7 | M M & Co |

H W V D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 762 | Manley | Busreh | 21 7 | M M & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indravati | 513 | Fakeera | Marmagoa | 20 7 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Mahanadi | 547 | Ahmed | Marmagoa | 23 7 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Satrunji | 547 | Esmail | Karachi | 22 7 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Sarasvati | 443 | Ahmed | B'nager | 20 7 | Bo S N Co Ld |

### ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Haidari | Kass | Jeddah, June 30 |
| | Mohammadi | Geddie | DareSalam, July 5 |
| | Ariel | Race | Calcutta, July 8 |

### DEPARTURES.

| July | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Seelda | Chidley | Java |
| | Nasari | Lemiere | Persian Gulf |
| | Warora | Dickinson | Calcutta |
| | President | Jacobson | Zanzibar |
| | Fenine Range | Mathews | Karachi |
| | Dunrobin | Parlett | Dunkirk |

The following vessel obtain his portclearance on Wednesday :—
Steamer Dumra, Manley, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Haidari for Jeddah.
" Salsette for Aden.
" Umballa for Calcutta.
" Trieste for Trieste.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessel | From |
|---|---|---|
| 11 | Blake | Calcutta |
| 15 | Drachenfels | Antwerp |
| 18 | Tara | Negapatam |
| 18 | Peter Jebsen | Calcutta |
| 18 | Liebenfels | Middlesbro |
| 18 | Clan Chattan | Coast |
| 18 | Kilkeman | Bunbary |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s "Franz Ferdinand," from Japan, left Colombo on the 19th instant, and is due here on the 23rd instant morning.

### DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 220 cwts cottonseed and 470 cwts maize, Sanday and Co; 3 bales hemp, R Annadram; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—400 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton and 6,140 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfuss and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—2,056 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—100 cwts fanneleed and 100 cwts dillseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, T Menuras; 200 bales sawri cotton, R Hurechand; 50 bales hemp, J A Beghie and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kalibia s—200 tons manganese ore, M Dooger & Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Neidenfels s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 136 cwts gum, Kalandas Bros; 254 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Neidenfels s—74 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—310 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 154 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts s—1,000 bales twist, Q Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Vorwaerts s—122 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

In a demonstration of the new wireless telephone invented by Mr. A. J. Sharman in the underground passages at Chislehurst, communication was established through 1,300 yards, or three-quarters of a mile, of solid earth. Two ordinary small gardening forks were driven into the earth and connected by an electric bell wire to the innocent-looking telephone apparatus mounted on a collapsible table in the gloomy cavern, and for nearly an hour communication was carried on with an operator above the ground. The danger in mines from the sparks produced in telegraphing will be removed by causing the sparks to take place in an air-tight box in Mr. Sharman's new apparatus, which may also be used to keep a battleship in communication with submarines.


## GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake, 150 deg | 6 8 2 | per case. |
| White Rose, 150 deg | 6 8 2 | " " |
| Chester, 125 deg | 5 0 2 | " " |
| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg | 4 12 2 | " " |
| Monkey, 125 deg | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Elephant, 125 deg | 4 8 0 | per two tins. |
| 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 9 0 | per 8 gallons |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, malms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PIANOS
FOR SALE.
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.


## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.


The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 21st July, 1910.


## PLAGUE AND INOCULATION.

THE efficacy of anti-plague inoculation is generally acknowledged at the present time, but it appears that the public still demands statistics and fresh proof from the Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel. Fortunately these can be furnished in abundance, and special and instructive reference is made to them in the new report on the working of the Laboratory, issued yesterday. Colonel Bannerman very rightly says, to those who work, as the staff of the Laboratory does, in a plague-infected place, it is quite unnecessary to bring forward proofs of the efficacy of inoculation as a plague preventive. The proof that this is so is ever present to them and needs no demonstration. That is true; but the people outside that institution who are to be the subjects of inoculation require proof, and for their benefit, and satisfaction it is furnished. To the Laboratory workers the finest proof of the efficacy of anti-plague vaccine is afforded by the continued immunity from plague of the staff employed. Experiments are being constantly carried on there in which hundreds of plague-infected fleas have to be used. Those fleas are loose in the experimental godowns "and men entering them constantly find fleas crawling on their bare legs or trousers and daily suffer from their bites." Our impression was that the method of locomotion adopted by the flea resembled that of the chamois rather than a caterpillar but that matters little the fleas in the custody of the Director of the Observatory are no doubt advanced several stages in the process of evolution beyond the lively creature of everyday acquaintance. These fleas as is well-known are the conveyers of infection and would in the ordinary course of their daily round of toil carry plague to the men with whom they associate at Parel. But these men, of whom there are a hundred and eleven, have themselves inoculated every year with the result that they are as immune from infection as a marble statue or a bronze bust. Two of the men whose duty it is to collect fleas brought in by the rats caught plague and two only. But one thought so little of the attack he objected to cease work and the other, though more seriously ill, recovered after some days. These two cases are held to demonstrate the presence of infection in the Laboratory premises and that but for inoculation many more cases would occur.

The Plague Research Commission officially discovered a fact, well-known to most people, that rat fleas will bite human beings. There is a popular tradition that they prefer to feed on rats and guineapigs or even dogs, and that where these animals are a man need have little fear. But the intelligence of the flea has been repeatedly the subject of philosophy, and it is marked enough to cause him to recognise the desirability of an occasional change of diet. This, too, is proved by the experience of the experts at the Laboratory, who find that men entering a godown in which rat-fleas abound are freely bitten, even when there are many rats or guniea-pigs present on which the fleas might feed if they pleased. But the flea apparently, like the human being, objects to a daily round of beef and mutton with mutton and beef for a change, and seeks fresh pastures in the interests of his own objective organs. Small blame to the flea, but all the worse for his host, if that host has not been inoculated. Those who have been inoculated, yet contract plague, are very few in number, but they shake off the attack with the utmost ease; whilst those who have not must suffer. Moreover inoculation of itself is harmless. That has been proved again and again, so those who run little risk of plague in an ordinary way are wiser to resort to inoculation whenever it is available. The experience of the jails demonstrates this. Their reports are justifiably held to illustrate both the efficacy and harmlessness of inoculation. Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, the Inspector-General of Prisons, had every convict admitted inoculated, with the result that only three cases of plague occurred in a population where a very large proportion might have been expected to suffer, especially as dead rats were found in the jail—at Dharwar, where the cases were reported. This is regarded as a typical case of plague appearing first in epizootic form and afterwards among human beings. Plague was present in the town and also in a collection of houses just outside the jail gates. The Inspector-General says he has not the least doubt that there would have been a severe outbreak in the Dharwar prison, but for the fact that every prisoner had been inoculated. Plague is still a worry as far as the free staff is concerned, but as regards prisoners—thanks to inoculation—it now ranks below almost every other infectious disease. "These words," remarks Colonel Bannerman, "deserve to be printed in the largest capitals available and given the widest publication."

It is worthy also of note that in no single case had inoculation any harmful effects. Superstition leads to the belief that it has, but Colonel Bannerman shows how careful enquiry can elucidate the truth and rehabilitate inoculation where it has been thought to fail. And as an instance of what can be done in a small community in the way of securing immunity by inoculation, Colonel Bannerman quotes the case of the Mayo College at Ajmere. The population, all told, numbers over nine hundred souls, and with the exception of forty-six all were inoculated. The College compound is close to the plague-stricken suburbs of Ajmere and has small villages close to its boundaries. At the height of the epidemic, but not until the height was reached, the school was broken up and many of the servants went away with the boys. Still as the Civil Surgeon remarks, "it is a very remarkable fact that no plague cases whatever occurred among the residents of college and precincts, a large area, while all round the villages and bastis were badly infected down to the college boundaries. I put this immunity down to inoculation, as those who remained behind were all done, and the pupils and their servants also in batches as they returned." No stronger proof of the efficacy of inoculation could be cited—except it be the additional fact that of the forty-six who remained uninoculated, eight were attacked and died of plague. Similar conclusive evidence however is furnished by Bangalore, Nagpur, Nasirabad, Bhusawal, and Hosur as well as by British East Africa and the Gold Coast. The efficacy of inoculation as a preventive of plague has been established beyond all possibility of challenge and the more widely known this fact becomes the better for the health of the country.

THE LATE KING'S EARLY EDUCATION.

THE article in the new *Quarterly Review* on the late King to which Reuter refers is probably by Viscount Esher, who recently edited Queen Victoria's correspondence published by Mr. John Murray, who is also the publisher of the *Quarterly*. Lord Esher is keeper of the King's Private Library at Windsor, and he is one of the very few persons who are privileged to have access to private papers in the archives of Windsor, upon which we are told the characterisation of the late King in the article is based. Sir Richard Holmes, Librarian at Windsor Castle, who was entrusted by King Edward himself with the publication of his official life, may have collaborated with Lord Esher on the article which after all is not so remarkable. Much of what it says about the King's early education is not quite new or unknown to those who take an interest in these matters. His mother had little to do with his education after childhood was passed. The method of educating him and his brothers was entirely in the hands of Prince Albert, to whom she gave all the credit and was annoyed at the public commendation of her on this score. The King is said to have regretted in later days his early isolation from contact with his equals. But this isolation was rendered necessary by the circumstances. In an highly interesting letter to the Queen, Lord Melbourne once dissented, at the Queen's own request, on the training suitable to the heir-apparent, and he particularly recommended great caution as regards those around him, as they would be inclined to make a prejudicial use of their situation. No wonder that elaborate care should have been taken as regards his early companions, the qualities required from whom were even scheduled.

A remarkable letter of Prince Albert to Baron Stockmar, is "given in the life by Sir Theodore Martin, which shews what anxious care was taken by him as regards the selection of persons about his son. "As companions for him," he writes to his German mentor, "we have appointed three very distinguished young men of from twenty-three to twenty-six years of age, who are to occupy in monthly rotation a kind of equerry's place about him, and from whose more intimate intercourse I anticipate no small benefit to Bertie." About the qualifications of one of them we find it said that "he has been much on the continent, is a thoroughly good, moral and accomplished man, draws well and plays, and never was at a public school but passed his youth in attendance on his invalid father." About another, that he is studious in his habits, lives little with the other young officers, and is fond of study. King Edward does not seem to have quite relished all this minute care, and we are not surprised to learn from the article that though he never rebelled he passively resisted the high pressure of his father's educational system which was much more German than English. His early discipline was no doubt severe and his mother admitted this in the letter that she wrote to him on attaining his majority. The Queen, writes Mr. Sidney Lee, in an admirable letter, while acknowledging that in the interest of his own welfare, his discipline had been severe, now bade him "consider himself his own master; she would always be ready to offer him advice if he wished it but she would not obtrude it." This important letter is not printed in her recently published correspondence, though it chronologically falls in the period as it was written in 1858; and we hope the *Quarterly* article has given its text, along with the other papers from the Royal archives of Windsor. Sir Richard Holmes' book will throw much light on this subject of King Edward's education, and we rather think that the *Quarterly Review* gives only a foretaste of that official biography.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND RECLAMATION.

We commend the wisdom of the Improvement Trust in placing on record its views regarding the reclamation of Back Bay and its objection to Government reserving rights of resumption. The Trust notes with regret that Government hold themselves at liberty to resume the Trust's reclamation rights without making any compensation. As Government do not at present propose to legislate for the withdrawal of those rights, it is not necessary to enter upon a defence of the Trust's views; but lest silence should be interpreted as acquiescence, the Trust has taken legal advice in this matter and still adheres to the view that as Trustees they cannot legally consent to being divested of any of their rights without adequate compensation. The Trust is quite right; though it is inconceivable that Government would at any time seek to "resume" the land the Trust proposes to create, except for the public benefit. The public will have to find the money, whatever be ultimately done with the land, as it will for the reclamation. But it would upset the finances of the Trust, probably the Trust itself, if it were deprived of one of its certain sources of revenue. Land reclaimed south of the Wodehouse bridge can never be required by Government for anything but military purposes—the idea of utilising it for Railway extension may be regarded as definitely abandoned. And if it be required for military purposes, then the Government of India may reasonably be asked to pay for it, and to compensate the Improvement Trust and the people of Bombay for their outlay. But when Government has provided another location for the lunatics now at Colaba we imagine there will be ample ground available for military purposes for a considerable time to come, and not until the next century has dawned will it be necessary to acquire it. Meantime it will be interesting to hear what area the local Government considers it desirable to reclaim and in what way it will fit in with the bigger scheme of improvement on which it has already invited suggestions and expressed an opinion.

SAVARKAR'S ESCAPE.

THERE has been a curious development from Savarkar's escape at Marseilles, when he was re-captured on the wharf and taken back to the liner "Morea," a development which may still further delay the commencement of the hearing of what is known as the Nasik Conspiracy case. Savarkar is due to reach Bombay by the "Salsette" to-morrow, but it is quite on the cards that before he can be tried by any tribunal in India, he will have to be taken back to France for further extradition proceedings. His recapture at Marseilles took place on French territory, and though it is certainly a very fine point, it may be found that the requirements of International Law demand the return of the prisoner to France for extradition by the courts there. Pending a decision on this matter the French Government have requested to the British authorities to suspend his trial. There is no necessity to do that for the moment, as in the ordinary course of events, we understand the Crown will not have the case ready before the middle of next month. Including Savarkar there are 36 accused to be dealt with and of the large mass of exhibits, which will appear in the case about 40 per cent. have yet to be translated. If, however, Savarkar has to return to Marseilles there must be some postponement. Presuming the proceedings in France to be purely formal, they would necessitate the postponement of the trial for several weeks, and as it is expected to last about two months it may be nearly a year after the Nasik tragedy before the whole of the proceedings entailed by it are concluded.

LORD KITCHENER.

OUR late Commander-in-Chief is at present unwittingly furnishing the home newspapers with a subject for "silly season" controversy and saving them the humiliation of filling their columns with the annual run of fatuous letters on subjects which do not matter. We imagine, however, Lord Kitchener would be better pleased if they would leave him entirely alone and abstain from discussing his immensely superior military genius or even his identity. Lord Kitchener, we may take it desires a rest and will be glad to remain free of the Committee of Imperial Defence. It will not be yet that our "greatest military genius" will "rust with disuse." He has not been shelved by any means and though for the time-being he may be resting on his oars and his laurels, his services will be wanted and asked for and utilised—all in good time. The remark of the *Morning Post*, that it is natural mediocrity should dislike talent, is smart, but it is also rude, and an expression more suited to the columns of *Reynolds* than of a journal which could boast that it never descended to vulgarity. A pro-Kitchener agitation is absolutely unnecessary. Talent and exceptional genius will come to the top when it is wanted. With the occasion invariably comes the man and Lord Kitchener will be there when he is wanted.

ORDINARY telegraph traffic will be accepted for all offices in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma from this date, but these may be subjected to delay.

IT is understood that proposals for creating an Executive Council in Bengal have now taken a practical shape. Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukherji is prominently mentioned as the most likely Indian Member. The European members are likely to be selected from among Messrs W. Macpherson, Slacke and Duke.

As a result of the numerous memorials, the Government of India have agreed to confer the privilege of gazetted rank on all Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department of the rank of Sub-Engineer. The Order is not to apply to Military sub-engineers who enjoy already the advantage of being able to rise to the rank of Lieut. and Captain.

## THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

### Ministerial Changes in Prussia.

BERLIN, JULY 1.

IMMEDIATELY after the end of the session of the Prussian Diet two important departments of State have received new chiefs: the Ministry of Agriculture and the Home Office. The Ministers of State von Moltke and von Arnim tendered their resignation, and their places were taken by von Dallwitz, President of the Province of Silesia, who succeeded to the Home Secretary von Moltke and President of Rhenish Prussia von Schorlemer who is now Minister of Agriculture.

As everywhere the Home Secretary is the Political Minister of State as he appoints all administrative officials. In Prussia he is expected to show a spirit of impartiality, yet at the same time a high amount of energy. It is said that von Moltke had a highly developed sense for impartiality but was lacking in energy, being one of those slow natures that feel most at ease if they are left alone. His successor von Dallwitz, on the other hand, is a active nature. Already as a young man when he was the administrative head of a small dismost trict, he opposed the Government Bill of the Midland Canal so staunchly that he was dismissed. He soon became Minister of State in the Duchy of Anhalt and stamped his personality on the system of administration. In his last position as President of Silesia he had hardly time to make his influence felt. That his political opponents in Breslau, the capital of Silesia, praise his personal amiability and administrative zeal does not say much, as new brooms sweep well. But it is anticipated in some circles of Berlin that von Dallwitz is too much devoted to his Conservative principles and will allow his prejudices to influence the current business of administration. This fear is certainly premature. A man of honour in a leading position feels his responsibility too much to be carried away by party bias. Especially in Prussia politicians develop into statesmen who have the interest of the whole at heart when they rise to responsible positions. It is well known that Prince Bismarck was a hot-spur of the ultra-conservative squire's party when he entered parliament at the age of 32. His contributions to the "Kreuzzeitung" leave no doubt about his reactionary views. But as Prime Minister he introduced the universal franchise and inaugurated a liberal policy, so that his former political friends and the "Kreuzzeitung" became his most embittered enemies. On the other hand Dr. Miquel was a leader of the Liberals in his parliamentarian days and showed very strong leanings to Conservative principles after he became Prussian Minister of Finances. Warned by these, and other transformations, we ought to hesitate when we are calculating the probable effect of a promotion like the present one.

The Ministry of Agriculture is in most countries a mere technical one and of no political consequence. In Prussia it is quite otherwise. One of the principal duties of this department is the settling of peasants in the Polish districts in the eastern provinces. As the object of the law on which this activity is based is bound up with the policy of Germanisation it has been found necessary to prefer Protestant settlers who will not intermarry with the Roman Catholic Poles and succumb to the influence of the priest. This policy is, therefore, severely attacked not only by the Poles, but also by the Roman Catholic party the so-called Centre. It so happens that the new Minister of Agriculture is a Roman Catholic. But here again we may be confident that he will set the interest of the State above of his sympathies with his co-religionists. Herr von Schorlemer is not a member of the Centre party but rather opposed to it. He will continue the policy now being carried on without interruption for 16 years. Once already a Prussian Prime Minister of Roman Catholic persuasion, Prince Hohenlohe, proved a most successful champion of the present system.

Under these circumstances, it is hardly possible to say, that these new appointments are a concession to the Conservatives, the strongest party in the Prussian Diet, or to the "bloc" of the Conservatives and Centrists; en party politics the change may have no leaning whatever, if the new Ministers follow the official tradition. As they are both personal friends of the Prime Minister, their entrance will probably allow a smoother working of the machinery of administration.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

The continuation of the Bagdad railway from its present terminus Bugurlu to El Helif, a distance of 520 miles is already taken in hand. In order to defray the expense of building a new four percents loan of the Turkish Government is intended. Of the total of 9 million pounds the first half of 4 millions is now issued by the Bagdad Railway Company.

The whole amount has been guaranteed by a Syndicate that is headed by the Deutsche Bank and comprises a long list of German, French, Swiss, Austrian, Italian, Belgian and Turkish banking firms. The bonds are quoted at the stock exchanges of Germany, Switzerland and at Amsterdam, Brussels and Vienna. The rate of emission is fixed at 86 1-2 percents. The whole must be redeemed within 97 1-2 years.

The work of construction has been entrusted to the "Society for the construction of railways in Turkey", a limited company domiciled at Glarus in Switzerland. This company likewise has an international character; its Board of Directors is composed of five German, two Swiss, one French and one Austrian gentlemen. The work is carried on by order of the Bagdad Railway Company. The Turkish Government is obliged to pay interest in proportion of the finished sections, each of which is to have a length of at least 15 miles. Then the Government guarantees a brutto earning of a certain amount per kilometre. It is obvious that this guarantee will be less onerous as years pass on, as the traffic is sure to grow continually. Already in the four first months of the current year the earnings of the 75 miles of the Bagdad railway now in working order have yielded nearly 28 percents more than in the corresponding period of last year. Besides the increase of the income of the Anatolian railways that form the connection has been enhanced considerably. The Turkish Parliament was therefore quite justified in its anticipations on the occasion of an interpellation discussed in February of last year, when it supported the view of the Minister of State that the railways on Asiatic soil will yield good economic results and prove a very valuable asset for the future. In this calculation the importance of the Bagdad railway for the better control of the distant pashaliks and for reviving the prosperity of Mesopotamia are not taken into consideration. Undoubtedly the Bagdad railway is one of the most valuable bequests left by the despotic rule of Abdul Hamid.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ACADEMICS OF SCIENCE.

It is now twelve years that the most important learned bodies of the world joined for scientific co-operation. The Combine now consists of 22 Academies, that of the Empire of Japan having joined three years ago at Vienna. The work is presided over in turns by every Academy for a term of three years. The "Institut de France" was followed by the "Royal Society" in London, the Vienna Academy of Science and the "Accademia dei Lincei" at Rome. The last General Meeting was held in Rome from May 8th to 15th.

The first great work accomplished by this international association was the publication of all writings by the great German philosopher and polyhistor Leibnitz. Then the Swiss Mathematician Euler was honoured by a similar publication. Antiquity is represented by the collection of the medical works of the Greeks and Romans. Of course natural science is not neglected. Studies about the anatomy of the human brain and on the differences of gravitation at various spots of the surface of the Earth are singled out for common enterprise. The plan of the association that meteorological stations of uniform character should be erected at certain spots all over the northern hemisphere has been carried out by the governments of the respective countries. For astronomy observations of the Sun will be carried on under the auspices of the international association and a new map of the Moon will be prepared. Some practically important problems have also been considered. Of these the most important is a universal survey over the diseases of useful plants. The latest proposal was the publication of works relating to the history of the Far East.

For the period from 1911 to 1913 the Academy of St. Petersburg will have the honour of presiding. The next General Meeting will take place at St. Petersburg in May 1913.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL HUNTSMAN'S EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.

We often hear that everybody is tired of international exhibitions. But if we consider with what zeal the whole world has contributed to the exhibition of sporting and how crowded the rooms are every day, one feels inclined to doubt the correctness of this statement. Partly the great interest taken by the multitude is explained by the clever arrangement of the exhibits. It is by no means a World's Fair where everything is admitted; but there is a certain plan followed that shows even to the uninitiated visitor how closely the noble art of the sportsman is connected with many sides of human life. In one pavilion we find exhibits illustrating the history of hunting from primeval times to the present day. Then the economic use of the spoils of hunting forms the leading principle of another section. Here we find not only the methods of preparing the skins of the animals fully represented but, as a most attractive show, also a complete collection of all kinds of fur that find a market anywhere. The united fur merchants of Leipzig have contributed this wonderful collection. Of sporting guns there is no end. Some of the most admirable works of art among them belong to the sixteenth century and are of Spanish make, certainly King Philip III must have spent 2,500 pounds for each of his sporting guns. The statistics of the chase are very interesting; they are based on reliable data, not on the reports of the lucky sportsmen. The training of sportsmen forms another centre of interest. In a kind of zoological garden all sporting animals of Austria-Hungary are shown alive, either in their natural surroundings or in comfortable cages. Then we pass on to the geography of the chase, leading to exotic countries and to the arctic regions so important in this respect. The industries connected with the sport are very numerous. Here we find all specimens for the sportsman's outfit, his dress, his cooking utensils, his preserves, his telescopes and glasses. In another department painting and works of sculpture representing sporting scenes and the life of the wild animals fill a special building.

The site of this Exhibition in the midst of the Prater is magnificent. Above the roofs of the buildings we get a glance of the blue mountains that surround the Imperial City in the West. At night we fancy ourselves in Fairyland; so overwhelming is the effect of the illumination. But the grandeur of the totality does not distract from the admiration of the choice bits of the exhibits. We have never seen trophies of the chase that could beat these, nor finer scenery than that brought near to us as famous hunting grounds by the plastic dioramas of this show. The Emperor Frances Joseph has allowed the original furniture of his famous hunting castle Murzsteg to be brought here into the faithful copy of its architecture. Other hunting mansions have been built as reproductions of those of the Austrian and Hungarian aristocracy. Perhaps the finest of them all is that of the famous hunting district of Bellye in Hungary belonging to Archduke Frederick. Close by we find the Norwegian hut and house, somewhat rustic in appearance, but smuggy and sportsmanlike. Sweden is represented by a blockhouse of little outward attraction, but well equipped with everything that can delight a Nimrod's heart. Of the English exhibits the Indian trophies are most admired. Splendid specimens are shown in the Canadian department. France and Prussia give representations of the 18th century, the most flourishing period of the hunt. The tobacco-club of the soldier king Frederick William I of Prussia and his hunting guests is also reproduced. Bavaria with its beautiful forests has some sporting characteristics of its own, and for many it is certainly a surprise, that Hungary ranks among the very first countries for the sport. The international character of the Exhibition is most impressive. We fancy to enjoy a bit of the finest scenery from Persia to Canada as we pass along these attractive exhibits.

L. ASCH.

THE Raja of Maihar, the Chief of the Baghelkhand, has died at his place after a short illness, at the age of forty-six. He succeeded to the chiefship two years ago.

THE Japanese Government has decided not to make any claim against China for the damage to the Japanese Consulate at Changsha during the recent riots. The disturbance, says the Peking correspondent of the "Osaka Mainichai," was of a sporadic nature, having been started by the poor people on account of the scarcity in the supply of rice. The outbreak cannot be regarded as having any political significance, such as an anti-Japanese or anti-foreign movement. The Japanese Government, therefore, respecting the existing friendship between Japan and China, has decided to refrain from taking any action which will be likely to offend the feelings of the people of Hunan, and will not make any claim upon the Chinese Government for the damage done to the Consulate, nor make any demand for the punishment of the responsible officials, which is to be left entirely to the Chinese authorities. Mr. Ijuin, Japanese Minister in Peking, has accordingly visited the Wai-wu-pu and communicated to the Chinese authorities the views of the Japanese Government. The Minister, however, demanded an assurance from the Chinese Government that everything will be done to preserve peace in the Hunan district, and agreed to the wishes of the Chinese Government that the claims for compensation made by the Japanese residents in Changsha, who suffered damage or loss in connection with the riots, should be settled by the local authorities. A similar policy has been followed by the British Minister at Peking in regard to the British claims.

## ARMY AND NAVY VOTES PASSED.

### CORDITE SHORTAGE DENIED.

### Dockyard Policy of the Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

The House of Commons has passed the votes for armaments of the Army and Navy and Naval Works.

Replying to their critics, Mr. Haldane and Mr. Mckenna declared that the reserves of cordite were quite up to the standard. The reserve of guns for the Navy had been more than maintained.

Mr. Lambert, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said the question of docks had given great anxiety to the Admiralty. When the new works at Portsmouth were completed in 1914, Dreadnoughts would be able to enter at any state of the tide. The Admiralty's policy was to concentrate dockyards at the fewest possible places, where they would not interfere with commercial interests.

[illegible]tstanding Civil Service votes, totalling forty-two and a half millions, were passed under the guillotine.

## SAVARKAR'S ESCAPE.

### French Extradition may be Needed.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Paris telegrams state that as the result of official enquiry into Savarkar's escape at Marseilles, the French Government in view of the fact that he actually landed on French soil, have requested the British Government to suspend his trial, till full reports of the case are received.

It is stated that according to International Law it may be necessary to bring Savarkar back to France, and to apply for extradition.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Socialist Jaures was largely responsible for the French action with regard to the escape of Savarkar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent writes:—A Paris Journal declares that France has addressed the British authorities, suggesting that Savarkar should be handed to the French representatives upon his arrival in Bombay. The French Government thinks that extradition proceedings are necessary and well founded."

## RUNAWAY IRISH TRAIN.

### More than 100 Passengers Jump Out.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

An excursion train, which had been disconnected from its engine in Roscrea station, Ireland, ran back five miles, and dashed into a passenger train coming from Birr. Many people jumped from the runaway train and were seriously injured. Altogether over one hundred persons were hurt. Both trains were crowded.

## SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

### Statement in Parliament.

LONDON, JULY 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu, replying to Lord Ronaldshay, said it was not intended at present to strengthen the provisions of the Seditious Meetings Act. It expires on the 31st of October, and will be continued for five months until its renewal can be discussed by the full Legislative Council at Calcutta. This step is not due to an increase in agitation.

## OPIUM TRADE IN INDIA.

### Wesleyan Appeal for Repression.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Wesleyan Conference at Bradford has passed a resolution appealing to Government to suppress the opium traffic in India.

## JAPANESE SAILORS IN LONDON.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Bluejackets of the Japanese cruiser "Ikoma" are sight-seeing in London. The chief officers called on Their Majesties yesterday.

## GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

### Sir Forestier Walker's Ill-health

LONDON, JULY 19.

Sir Forestier Walker has relinquished the Governorship of Gibraltar owing to ill-health, and General Perrot has been sworn in as administrator.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Hampshire has beaten Derby at Southampton, by an innings and 15 runs.

THE North Western Railway earnings show a decrease of twenty-seven lakhs compared with the corresponding period of last year. The actual decrease on the budget estimate is much higher than forty-two lakhs. The decrease is ascribed to the considerable falling off this year in wheat export traffic.

## LORD KITCHENER.

### Statement by Mr. Asquith.

### STRAIGHT TALK IN LONDON PRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Asquith said that when Lord Kitchener declined the Mediterranean command, the offer of a seat on the Committee of Imperial Defence fell to the ground. The Government placed the highest value on Lord Kitchener's abilities, but did not think it desirable to give any undertaking, as to who should be invited to sit on the Committee.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* animadvert on the breakdown of the Territorials, which was discussed in the House of Lords on Monday night. "They demand that Lord Kitchener should be given a free hand to inspect, report upon and organise the force."

The *Standard*, referring to Mr. Asquith's reply regarding Lord Kitchener's seat on the Committee of Imperial Defence, "denounces the sinister influences, preventing an illustrious soldier from serving his country."

The *Morning Post* says:—"It is natural that mediocrity should dislike talent. It denies that there is any pro-Kitchener agitation, but says there is a growing regret in the country that Lord Kitchener has been shelved."

The *Daily News* writes: "It is our plain duty to say that the country cannot afford the extravagance of allowing its greatest military genius to rust with disuse."

## CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

### Preference to Britain before Reciprocity.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Reuter wires from Winnipeg that Sir W. Laurier, replying to the farmer's petition for reciprocity with the United States, said but Government were willing to negotiate with the United States, but preference to Britain must not be prejudiced. That stood first and last for all time.

LATER.

President Taft, in a speech at Eastport, Maine, dealing with closer relations between Canada and the United States said it would be well for both the countries if next year they came to an agreement by which the commercial relations were rendered closer. "We shall think ourselves fortunate, and it will be pleasant to see all controversies between Britain and the United States settled or in course of settlement through arbitration."

## CAMDEN TOWN MURDER.

### Crippen's Reported Flight.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Reuter wires from Perpignans that a man, believed to be Crippen, connected with the Camden Town murder case, arrived on Sunday at Vernet les Bains. Gendarmes were sent to arrest him, but he had already fled to Spain.

## CANADIAN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

### General Strike Demoralises Business.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa telegraphs that the trainmen have struck over the entire Grand Trunk of Canada. Less than half of the passenger trains are running and the freight traffic is entirely suspended, causing widespread demoralisation of business.

## RAILWAY STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

### North-Eastern Railway Involved.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The strike on the North-Eastern Railway is paralysing the trade of Newcastle and Tyneside.

## THE PLUMAGE BILL.

### First Reading Passed.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The House of Commons has adopted the first reading of the Bill, introduced by Mr. Alden, prohibiting the sale or exchange of the plumage and skins of certain wild birds, which are on the point of extinction.

## EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

A European named A. F. Linton, a travelling ticket collector employed on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, was arrested yesterday on the charge of cheating and falsification of accounts. Formerly he was employed as Ward Master in the Presidency General Hospital, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for misappropriating Rs. 1,100 deposited by European patients. During his incarceration in the Presidency Jail, he wrenched away a revolver from the hand of Kanailal Dutt, the murderer of Norendra Gossain, approver, in the Alipore Bomb Case, and for this act of bravery his imprisonment was remitted. After his release he secured a situation on the railway. The accused was remanded to jail.

## NEW VICEROY'S TITLE.

### Statement by the "World."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent in London wires:—The *World* says the title taken by the Viceroy-elect is Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, in order to carry on the family tradition in India.

## VACCINATION ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Vaccination seems to be making very slow progress in the North-West Frontier Provinces. It appears from the last annual report, that in the Political Agencies as a whole, the number of vaccine operations shows a decrease, as compared with the figures for 1908-09. The beginning made in that year in Chitral has been followed by a decrease in the work done, but it is understood that the Chitralis have taken kindly to vaccination, and it is hoped that with greater efforts and more careful supervision better results will be obtained next year. In the Shevani country also there has been a falling off, which is due partly to strained relations (which have since improved) with the tribe, and partly to the inefficiency of the vaccinator, who has been reduced and transferred. On the other hand the Kurram and Tochi agencies show a considerable increase in vaccination activity. In the latter agency the attitude of the people towards vaccination has considerably improved, and it is satisfactory to note that in many instances trans-border people brought their children to Kurram to be vaccinated. The Vaccination Act has not yet been brought into force in the Peshawar city. The Civil Surgeon recommends its adoption by the Municipality, but the Deputy Commissioner doubts the advisability of the step.

## SUFFERERS AT DERA GHAZI KHAN.

### Hindu Relief Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

A meeting of the Hindu Distress Relief Committee of Lahore, of which Sir P. C. Chatterji is president, was held on Tuesday, to concert measures for giving relief to the Hindu sufferers at Dera Ghazi Khan. The Committee has at its disposal Rs. 37,000, being the amount handed over to the Committee by Lala Lajpat Rai, after meeting the expenses of the famine relief operations in 1908. The Committee set aside a small amount of money for emergency cases and has called forth a statement of sufferers with certain particulars. The Committee has fivefold object to fulfil, viz: (1) The Famine Relief; (2) the Hindu Orphanage relief; (3) the relief of Hindu widows; (4) the general relief to Hindus in distress; (5) the betterment and education of the Depressed Classes. The Committee has made a grant of Rs. 500 to the Depressed Classes Mission at Poona and Rs. 50 a month for one year to the Arya Samaj Orphanage at Narsingabad.

## HEAVY RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

### Mail Trains Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

There was a heavy downpour of rain last evening, and the whole Calcutta was flooded, the traffic was stopped for several hours. The sky is still cloudy and more rain is expected to-day.

KHULNA, JULY 20.

The Calcutta mail train, this morning, did not arrive at the due time, viz., 4-20 a.m. The Badeal mail steamer was detained. It arrived however at Khulna about two and a half hours late owing to breach of the line at the Canal Junction which remained blocked for sometime on he previous night. The Mail train was detained at Duttapukar for sometime as the line was out of order.

## POISONED BY BETEL LEAVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 20.

Apropos of the infection of betel leaves by poisonous bacteria, the Munshiganj police report that a sister of Mohesh Chandra Nath, an inhabitant of Taltalah, Vikrampur, fainted just after she took pan and died half an hour after. Even on the strength of this report, it is desirable that a bacteriological examination should be held soon.

## RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the transmission to England by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, for compliance next year of an indent for the electrical materials required for the broad and metre-gauge sections.

## KASHMIR CHOLERA REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

The cholera report from Kashmir for the week ending 16th July give for Srinagar and Suburbs 82 cases, and 33 deaths and for the districts 276 cases and 182 deaths, during the first quarter of the offiial year.

THE Turkish Government are stated to have made a rough calculation of the Mahomedan population of the world and to have estimated it at 300 millions. Of these some 130 millions live in Asia, including 60 millions inIndia and 40 millions in China; 90 millions inhabit Africa, and 20 millions reside in Europe. Great Britain, of course have the largest number of Mahomedan subjects, Russia and Holland come next, after them France and then Turkey.

GENERAL Baden-Powell is leaving shortly for Canada in connection with the Boy Scouts movement there. The Canadian branch of the general's youthful organisation was under the control until recently of Lord Lansesborough, the military secretary of the Governor-General. It has made great progress recently, and Dominion and Provincial Councils are being appointed to look after the work.

## INDIAN BUDGET DAY IN THE COMMONS.

### Important Announcements Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Great interest attaches to the discussion of the Indian Budget in the House of Commons on the 26th instant. It is quite probable that announcements will be made regarding the creation of the Educational Department and revive the Membership which has been kept in abeyance since the departure of General Scott. It is also expected that the appointment of a permanent Member for the Commerce and Industry Department will also be announced. The Under Secretary of State will deal with the growth of expenditure in India, but it is not yet known whether the India Office will favour the institution of an enquiry into this question, although the Government of India is at present engaged in carefully scrutinizing the financial position from the Welby Commission down to the present day.

## THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

### Agenda for Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The meeting of the Council to-morrow will be held in the Council Chamber at Viceregal Lodge which can accommodate about thirty-eight members. This practically disposes of the prospective chance of having a Council Hall on the Kennedy House site which will now be absolutely a Secretariat building. At Simla ordinary and official members of Council will be nearest the Viceroy flanking his chair, while the unofficial element will fill up the other sides of the Council table.

The Hon'ble Mr Basu does not come till the second meeting of the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is also coming up for the second meeting. He will reach Simla on 2nd August.

LATER.

The following is the complete programme for the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council fixed for Friday the 22nd instant:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle and the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan will make their oath of allegiance to the Crown

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins will move that the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the census be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Erle, the Hon'ble Zulfikir Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Lieutenant Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, the Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh and the mover.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson will move that the Bill, to amend the Indian Emigration Act 1908 be taken into consideration and also to move that the Bill be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the registration, surveillance and control of Criminal Tribes and will also introduce the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson will move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tramways Act 1886 and will also to introduce the Bill.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act 1889 and will also introduce the Bill and refer it to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Major General Sir Robert Scallon, the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, the Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh, the Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Lieut. Malik Umar Hayat Khan and the mover, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council.

## THE DUTY ON CIGARETTES.

### Paper to be Excluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

A reference was made to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in connection with the assessment of import duty on cigarettes. Under the Indian Tariff Amendment Act of 1910, the duties payable on cigarettes are as follows: Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per 1,000, Re. 5 per 1,000, and cigarettes weighing less than 3lbs and over per 1,000, Rs. 2 per lb. The intention of the Customs authorities, it was stated, was to levy duty on the gross weight of cigarettes i.e., including paper. As it was understood that the British Customs levy duty on the net weight of tobacco only excluding the weight of paper, the Committee were asked to represent the matter to the Authorities. The Committee have addressed the Board of Revenue, expressing a hope that the Board will, on considering the matter, adopt a ruling, the effect of which will be that the duty will be payable only on the tobacco in the imported cigarettes.

## THE SURAT RING CASE.

### Anupram Kirparam Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 20.

The case against Mr. Anupram Kirparam, a Councillor and well known citizen of Surat, known as the ring case, was called on to-day before Mr. Alcock, First Class Magistrate. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate, Messrs. Chotubhai, solicitor, Thakorram and Balvantrao, pleaders, appeared for Mr. Anupram. The prosecution was represented by Mr. Enti. The complainant Sadruddin was absent on account of, as his pleader and his two mukhtiars who were present on his behalf stated, his being ill. The prosecution stated that they had no more evidence to call.

The learned Magistrate then discharged Mr. Anupram. With this ends a series of prosecutions commenced eight months ago against Mr. Anupram, in all of which he has been honourably discharged.

## P. M. O. INDIA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Surgeon-General Trevor, Principal Medical Officer in India, is leaving Simla on the 24th instant and visits Delhi, Jhansi and Saguor, and returns to Simla on 1st proximo.

THE British Post Office has provided wireless installations, which it intends to use over comparatively narrow stretches of water. The Scottish islands on the West Coast, to which it has not been worth while to run a cable, because the return on the cost would be small, will now be linked up with the mainland with wireless. In that way many of the islands will be in the unusual position of being better served telegraphically than by letter post.

## THE CANTON OPIUM TAX.

### Ultimate Withdrawal Likely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Although no official confirmation has yet been received in Simla regarding the steps taken by the Wai-Wu-Pu in withdrawing the iniquitous tax upon Indian Opium at Treaty Ports, the Viceroy of Canton will no doubt delay the withdrawal to favour the monopolist, but its eventual disappearance is evident. Sir Fleetwood Wilson and the Government of India have adopted a very firm attitude and it is fairly certain that China will adhere to the terms of the Cheefoo Convention.

The most important question relating to the future of opium is the attitude of the United States at the forthcoming International Conference at the Hague. Invitations have been issued by President Taft to all the Powers, which they have accepted. The majority however has little or no interest in the opium trade. Among the Powers who have expressed their willingness to join this Conference are Russia, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, Greece, Persia, China and Japan. Austro-Hungary has thankfully declined saying she has no interest in the matter. A reply from Turkey is shortly expected, while France has informed the United States, that she will join in the event the British Government accepting the invitation. The Home Government have appointed an informal Committee to advise upon its attitude. Some uneasiness is felt as to this Committee's finding as India will be the only loser in the event of the extinction of the opium trade.

The Shanghai Commission drew up several resolutions which were accepted by all parties and it was decided that each Power should work independently to give effect to those resolutions. No joint action was contemplated. The Government of the United States now desire to hold this Conference with the object of incorporating the resolutions of the Shanghai Conference with an International Convention, thus constituting a clear breach of the conditions under which the Shanghai Commission assembled. The opium trade between India and China is governed by a series of treaties between these two high contracting Powers and if America succeeds in having the next Conference at the Hague it will succeed in establishing an international censorship over the trade relations between India and China. Another American scheme is the establishment of a great Imperial monopoliy under Chinese control. Possibly an instalment of which was given to the cousin of the Viceroy of Canton and about which vigorous correspondence is now passing between the London and Foreign Office and the Chinese Government. The opium question is in fact under the active consideration of the Government of India and the India Office and it is time that the matter should be thoroughly discussed by the Supreme Legislative Council which will meet here this week. The attitude of the Government of India towards the Hague Conference is an open secret. The Government of India would be fully justified in resisting the further sacrifice of Indian revenue to benefit Chinese monopolists and American concession hunters.

## POONA ARMS ACT CASE.

### Hearing of the Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

Arguments on appeal were to-day heard in the Poona Arms Act case in which a clerk belonging to the Executive Engineer's Office, named Sadashiv Vethabir Kavdiker, was sentenced by Mr. Laird Macgregor, Assistant Collector, Poona, to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused being found guilty under Section 19F of the Indian Arms Act, being found in possession of a Browning pistol and cartridges. The Sessions Judge heard the arguments of the appellant's pleader, and Mr. L. J. Apte, Mr. Peter D'Souza, Asst. Government Prosecutor, appearing in support of the finding and conviction by the lower Court.

Mr. Apte, for the accused, held that the Nasik Magistrate's order of discharge of the appellant should be given some weight, in which he mentioned that he was of opinion that the accused had no hand in the general conspiracy and also the remarks of the convicting Magistrate in the present trial that he thought that the acused did not know what the parcel contained. It was, the pleader maintained, an unconscious temporary possession which was not punishable under the Act. In the view of the law, the accused was entitled to an acquittal.

The Government Prosecutor, in replying, held that the fact of the accused taking over the parcel containing the pistol and cartridges showed accused was in possession and guilty knowledge, he was informed of the friendship that existed between the accused and Brahmagiri who handed the parcel over for safe custody. "Why was the parcel taken charge of by the accused? The object was to shield a friend. The keeping and secretion of the parcel was suspicious." Concluding, the Government Prosecutor remarked that the appellant's connection with an accused in the Nasik conspiracy case was sufficiently strong to hold that both belonged and worked in one common cause. Brahmagiri, who is an accused under trial in the conspiracy case, was described as a "rascal." This term, the prosecution held, could be safely also applied to the appellant and the conviction by the Magistrate should be confirmed. The learned Sessions Judge reserved judgment.

## MOSLEM BURIAL GROUND CASE.

### Opening of Graves Stopped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

In the Ponna burial ground case the situation now stands as before the appeal was decided by Mr. Parlett yesterday. It will be remembered certain persons including two Mahomedans induced the trustees of the old burial ground to part with the site in exchange for another site and pecuniary remuneration, all remains to be removed to the new cemetery to be buried or cremated. After legal sanction had been obtained the members of the community petitioned the Court against the removal of the remains of their relatives which were unidentifiable, the graves being unmarked. Mr. Justice Robinson granted the petition and prohibited further exhumation of the remains.

Against this order the proposers of the exchange, above referred to, appealed to Mr. Justice Parlett who yesterday partially amended Mr. Justice Robinson's order, the result being exhumation was recommenced to-day. The representatives of the community to-day petitioned to the Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Hartnoll against Mr. Justice Parlett's order and an injunction was again ordered, meanwhile the other side is to show cause why the injunction should not be mad permanent.

## KING EDWARD'S STATUE AT DELHI.

### A Historic Site Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The question of selecting a site for the Imperial Statue of the late King at Delhi is under consideration. Probably Sir Louis Dane, now on tour in that district, will look into the matter. One section prefers the Ridge, while another is in favour of the plateau in front of the Jumma Musjid. The "News of India," in the course of a leader, recalls the late King's entry to Delhi. It writes:—"At Delhi on this identical spot popular feeling would like the statue. The Prince was riding accompanied by Lord Napier of Magdala and two Attaches from every European Court making a cavalcade of five hundred officers and nobles, a most brilliant and striking scene. As he passed by the Jumma Musjid he found it lined with people from the basement to the minaret, a living mass as far as the eye could scan. His Royal Highness came to the middle of the Mosque every man bowed down in one huge respetful obeisance, one of the attitudes of Mahomedan worship. The Prince and all those with him were struck by this spontaneous indication of loyalty and respect. If sentiment were needed to emphasis public opinion, what better spot would be desired for His Majesty's Statue where the living can gaze on the great head as that for which the Great Prince while living gazed on and accepted the homage of his people there assembled!"

## PISTOLS USED BY BENGALI CRIMINALS.

### How Disposed of.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

A Madras paper published that a large number of pistols, revolvers and swords have accumulated in the police store in Calcutta after all the searches and arrests during the past five years. There is the pistol used against Sir Andrew Fraser, the pistol wherewith Gossain the approver was shot and the like: that they are being sold by the police authorities to those that hold passes and are going cheap; that Mr. Kingsford has purchased the revolver belonging to Khudiram Bose, his intending assassin, and Mr. Justice Carnduff (formerly of Muzzaffarpore and who passed the death sentence on Khudiram) has purchased the revolver wherewith Profulla Chaki blew out his own brains at Mokameh after throwing the bomb at the Kennedies.

From inquiries I learn that the report was incorrect. The pistol used against Sir Andrew Fraser and the two revolvers wherewith Gossain the approver in the Alipore Bomb case was shot are still with the police and have not been sold. With reference to the revolvers belonging to Kudiram Bose and Profulla Chaki they are not with the Calcutta police. The offence with which they were charged took place at Muzzaffarpore where they were tried and as the crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the Bengal police no definite information is available in Calcutta as to what has become of them.

## LORD MINTO.

### Calcutta Farewell Preparations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

At a Conference this afternoon, of the representatives of all sections of the community in the rooms of the British Indian Association, it was resolved that a farewell entertainment be given the Earl of Minto at the Town Hall on the eve of His Excellency's retirement from India, on a date to be fixed in consultation with the Private Secretary to His Excellency and that subscriptions be invited for the purpose. The Maharaja of Burdwan presided and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee moved a vote of thanks.

## INDIANS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

### Racial Animosities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

A correspondent to the "Hindustan" writes:—"Mahomedan residents of New South Wales in Australia in a meeting have decided to boycott Hindus as the latter use jhatka meat which is forbidden to Mahomedans. Mahomedans refuse to partake of anything that is touched by Hindus. The relations between the two communities are getting strained and all social intercourse has come to an end.

## HOWRAH POLITICAL DACOITY CASE.

### Committal to Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

To-day Mr. Duval, Additional Magistrate, Howrah, passed orders in the Howrah political dacoity case. About 50 of the accused have been committed to the Special Tribunal at the High Court and seven discharged.

## 3 1/2 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1910-11.

The following is the result of the allotment of the one and a half crores Loan advertised in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of 6th July 1910:—

| | Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of Tenders ... | 6,94,45,600 | | |
| Minimum rate of accepted Tenders ..... | 95-15-0 | | |
| Tenders at that rate received p. c. | 95-5 | | |
| Total amount of accepted Tenders ..... | 1,50,00,000 | | |
| Total amount to be received by Government ..... | 1,44,12,389 | 1 | 0 |
| Average rate at which Loan is issued ..... | 96-1-3·857 | | |

The following is the list of persons whose Tenders are accepted for the 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1910-11, authorised in the "Gazette of India," Extraordinary, dated the 6th July 1910:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay. | Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. |
| Comptoir National D'Escompte DeParis. | Purbhoodas Harakchand |
| Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. | Shroff, C. N. |
| Merwanjee and Sons. | Shroff, E. P. |
| Motishaud Roopchund. | |

THE Kaiser will send one of his sons to represent him in Mexico on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of Mexican Independence. The Prince will also unveil a statue of the explorer Humboldt, which has been presented to Mexico by the Kaiser.

## NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

### THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

IDEA OF A NEW UNIVERSITY.

A memorial is about to be submitted to His Majesty the King, praying for the establishment of a new University in India. The details of the scheme have been published in the Central Hindu College Magazine, and it bears the impress of Mrs. Annie Besant, who has interested herself deeply in it, and is reported to have already enlisted the sympathy of Lord Minto with her project. I am not surprised at her putting religious and moral education in the forefront of her programme. It is so form an integral part of the scheme. It will supply a gap in the educational system of India, "and will draw together all the elements which regard the training of youth in honour and virtue as the most essential part of education. It will be a nursery of good citizens, instead of being only a mint for hall-marking a certain standard of knowledge." A noble ideal, if it can be attained by the means proposed for it. I have already discussed in this column the question of moral and religious education, and will not, therefore, travel over the same ground again. I will only say that I am very sceptical myself as to the wonders which ethical instruction is expected by some people to work among students. One of the reasons why the State has religiously confined itself to secular education, pure and simple, is to be found in the policy, which it has rigidly pursued, of strict religious neutrality. There are obvious objections to the State undertaking the delicate and dangerous task of religious education. But the same objections do not apply to institutions, like the proposed University, founded on national lines, and kept under national control. There will be practical difficulties, however, in making suitable provision with respect to the diverse faiths of the various races, sects and communities forming the population of India; and although it may be allowed that these difficulties can be surmounted, any scheme of religious instruction will still be open to the fatal objection that it will not turn out models of manhood and civic virtue, and rid us of the troubles which we endure at present.

ITS DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

This is not the only distinctive character of the proposed University. Its primary object will be to teach the literature, history and philosophy of India. With the best Oriental ideals of life and thought, it will incorporate "the best assimilable ideals of the West." Eastern thought, it is stated, will take the lead, and "Western knowledge will be used to enrich, but not to distort or cripple, the expanding national life." It may be gathered from the prospectus that in the opinion of the promoters of the National University, the existing system of education, if it has not proved altogether a melancholy failure, has certainly failed egregiously to answer expectations; that it has been an exercescence foreign to the constitution of the Asiatic; that it has produced, in its effect upon his system, a jarring disturbance, leading to consequences, grotesque, and even dangerous. It has failed, in fine, to promote the healthy and natural development of which will attend on studies congenial to the nature of the pupil. Mrs. Annie Besant is convinced that she will be able to keep clear of these evils, when she has founded the University, as she puts it, on "national lines," that is, an Oriental Academy in which Western learning will take a subsidiary place as an appendage and a useful handmaid. Occidental learning is to be carefully administered to the Indian in such moderate doses as might not upset his system. When Mrs. Besant speaks of Indian literature, history and philosophy, she thinks evidently of Hindus alone. She has drunk deep at the Vedic spring, and the learning which she prizes so dearly is naturally uppermost in her mind. But Musalmans form a no inconsiderable minority, and it may be questioned whether they will take to Vedic lore as readily as the Hindus. It will rather be foreign and repellant to their mind. How, for instance, will they like the doctrine of transmigration of the soul? It will scarcely be assimilable. Will they not, rather, thirst for the treasures of Persian and Arabic literature, and science and philosophy? The same remarks will apply, in a proportionate degree, to various smaller minorities, such as Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, Parsis and others.

VAIDS AND HAKIMS.

In the schemes of the new University the curriculum will include "a knowledge of such scientific truths as are to be found in the Ayrvaidik and Hakimi systems of medicine." The Vaids and Hakims will be mightily pleased to find recognition for their profession from an unlooked for quarter, at a time when their position is assailed by the British Medical Association of Bombay, who have submitted a memorial to Government praying for a Medical Registration Act. The native practitioners, who have not studied the European system of medicine, and have not taken a European degree or diploma, profess to be deeply hurt by the suggestion that they are mere quacks, and should, therefore, be excluded from registration. They have presented, in their turn, a memorial to Government in which they are most emphatic in their declaration that so far from being quacks, they have studied carefully the Oriental science of medicine, and that they are perfectly qualified for their profession. They go further and claim that their methods of treatment is best adapted to the climate and physical conditions of the country, that their herbs and simples are suited to the constitutions of the people, and that they "are therefore, patronized to an immense extent." There is no doubt as to the extent of the patronage these gentlemen receive from the masses, who are averse to European treatment and who have a horror of the hospital. Considerable numbers have also a religious scruple against the taking of a mixture compound by an alien or an out-caste, and consisting of mysterious drugs which they fear, may prove more effectual in causing the death of the patient than in prolonging his life. The extinction of Vaids and Hakims would be regarded as a hardship by the multitude, whose faith in them is unbounded. It would, indeed, be a cruelty in present circumstances. But it is not proposed, I fancy, to do away with them, as a class. It is only proposed that qualified medical practitioners, that is, the holders of British diplomas, shall have such rights as the issuing of the death certificate and claiming medical fees and charges. It would not be fair to condemn the entire class of Vaids and Hakims as quacks and quidnuncs. A certain proportion must be admitted to have a fair knowledge of the healing art, and may be taken as qualified, in a way. But what about the rest who form a majority? How are we to distinguish the sheep from the goats, the honest practitioner, who has acquired some knowledge of the native system, and the impostor who pretends to have a specific for every conceivable ailment, and who probably kills more than he cures? The memorialists say there are schools for teaching the Ayrvaidik and Unani systems in Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow and other places, and that the students "have to go through a regular course under the very careful supervision of their teachers, before they become practitioners." But these are not recognized institutions, and whatever the quality of the teaching imparted there, the pupils turned out by them constitute but a small fraction of the gentry that plies the trade of medicine as Vaids and Hakims. The majority include leeches and barbars, priests and magicians, spiritualists and psalm-singers. How are these people to be got rid of?

EXAMINATION HALL AGITATION.

I should like the Examination Hall to be built on some other site than the University Gardens. But if Sir Cowasji Jehangeer were to insist upon the condition that it should be erected on that site, and none other, then I should accept his terms, rather than forego his offer of Rs. 3,25,000. I do not know what particular predelection he has for this spot, to the exclusion of all other available places. We may take it that his offer was prompted by pure benevolence, and, therefore, it may be presumed that he will not be glad of an excuse to withdraw it. If, however, he is obdurate, it would be an absurd exaggeration to say that the hall, built on his chosen ground, would be "a civic crime." The phrase has caught on, and some correspondents, having worked themselves up to a high pitch of emotion, have given themselves up to bathos. If it were a civic crime to have the hall in the gardens,

what are we to think of those who would rather have it there, than not have it at all? Are we to suppose that they are so phenomenally obtuse as not to realize, even dimly, what strikes these good folk so vividly as a stupid monstrosity, objectionable on every conceivable ground? We are told that the garden, the resort of children and idlers, is the one surviving link of the Fort; that the proposed hall will spoil irretrievably the beauty and symmetry of its surroundings; that it will shut the pure sea-breezes. These gentlemen, so nervous and irritable about the threatened obstruction, are, indeed, straining at a gnat. What about the vast piles, standing as a barrier all along Rampart Row and Hornby Row? I am not singular in the belief that the agitation, though perfectly well-meant, is rather strained and ill-advised. Instead of arriving at a definitive decision one way or the other, it would be best for the Senate to approach Sir Cowasji with a request that he may leave it free to select such suitable site as it might think fit.

DION.

## LEPROSY CURED AT TROMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I crave a space in your much esteemed paper to ventilate the following:—I broke out with some rashes on my body in 1906, which was diagnosed as leprosy by Dr. Fernandez of Girgaum, Bombay. This diagnosis being finally confirmed by Col. Collie of the R.G. Hospital, Bombay, I was treated by both the above-mentioned Doctors as well as by several others, Drs., Hakims and Vaids, but to no purpose. In fact I was getting from bad to worse from day to day. The nodules on my face, ears, eyebrows and hands became quite big and prominent. I felt dreadfully weak and run down, and was unable to get up or move about without assistance, in other words I found myself completely helpless. At this stage as good luck would have it, being advised by Dr. Fernandez I got myself admitted into the Allbless Leper Home at Trombay in October 1909.

The Doctor-in-charge very kindly started injecting me with "Nastin" at once at regular intervals, I by now having altogether had 26 injunctions. It gives me great and unalloyed joy to be able to say that the results have exceeded my best expectations. I feel as well and as strong as I ever did; all the nodules have completely disappeared and not only do Dr. Rashid (this is the name of the medical officer in charge of the Allbless Leper Home, Trombay) and Dr. D'Monte (Secretary to this Home) of Bandra, think, I am totally free from the disease, but also a prominent member of the Indian Medical Service whom I had the honour of waiting on quite recently declares that there is no leprosy about me now and that I am quite fit enough to go out and work, which I have desided to do after the monsoons. Two other cases of leprosy (including one gentleman from Surat who calls here regularly at intervals for his treatment as an out-patient) also look as good as cured and are shortly to be discharged.

My sole object in publishing the above is that the gloom and hopelessness of my innumerable fellow-sufferers may be dispelled and that they may avail themselves of this the great boon, viz., Prof. Deycke's "Nastin" treatment.—Yours, etc.,

G. W. S.

## BOMBAY EXAMINATION HALLS.

### Proposed Rejection of the Offer.

THE Senate of the University of Bombay will consider at its meeting to-morrow the offer of Rs. 3,25,000 from Sir Cowasji Jehangir for the erection of Examination Halls for the use of the University. As already stated in a previous issue of the "Gazette," Principal Covernton will, as recommended by the Syndicate, move the acceptance of the conditions on which the offer is made.

The following notices of amendments of Principal Covernton's motion have been given.

The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, will move the following amendment:—"The Senate are very thankful to Sir Cowasji Jehangir for his generous offer for the erection of Examination Halls, but regret their inability to accept the same as they cannot approve of one of its essential conditions, viz., the erection of the proposed Halls in the University Gardens."

Mr. D. G. Padhye, will move the following amendments:—(a) insert the following words after the words "University Gardens", Line 3: "provided that they extend as Northern and Southern sides of the existing buildings and do not abut out either the Eastern or the Western faces of those buildings." (b) Delete the words "But that" line 6, and put in a full stop instead of the preceding colon, add the word 'also' after the words "the Senate are" in the same line, and substitute, for the words "does not" in the next line, the word 'should;' and substitute the word 'greater' for the word 'sufficient.'

The following is Principal Covernton's original motion:—"That the Senate tender their thanks to Sir Cowasji Jehangir for his generous gift of Rs. 3,25,000 for the erection of Examination Halls, approve of the erection of the buildings in the University Gardens, accept the conditions on which Sir Cowasji's offer is made, and will contribute up to one lakh including the unexpended balance of the grant made by the Government of India to the University; but that the Senate are of opinion that the proposed plan does not provide sufficient accommodation for the needs of the University, and that the Syndicate be instructed to approach Government to procure a modification of the plan."

The following amendment will be moved by Mr. K. Natarajan:—"The Senate tender their thanks to Sir Cowasji Jehangir for his generous gift of Rs. 3,25,000 for the erection of Examination Halls, and will contribute up to one lakh including the unexpended balance of the grant made by the Government of India to the University; that the Senate accept the conditions on which Sir Cowasji's offer is made, but that they will be prepared to reconsider the possibility of erecting the Halls on some other suitable site if Sir Cowasji Jehangir intimate to the Syndicate within three months from this date his desire to modify those conditions so far as they relate to the situation of the Halls in the University Gardens; and that the Syndicate be instructed in the event of its not receiving such an intimation from Sir Cowasji Jahangir within three months from this date, to approach Government to procure modification of the proposed plan which, in the opinion of the Senate, does not provide sufficient accommodation for the needs of the University."

## KAZI MAHOMED ALI MURGHAY.

### Government's Reply of Thanks.

Khan Sahib Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, J.P., Chief Kazi of Bombay, who presided at the recent congratulatory mass meeting of Bombay Mahomedans in connexion with the Baronetcy conferred on Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, has received the following reply from the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay:—

"Dear Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the resolution, passed at a gathering of the Mahomedans of Bombay offering their loyal and grateful thanks to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor for conferring a Baronetcy on Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, forwarded with your letter of the 16th instant."

THE new twenty-seven-knot ocean-going destroyer "Redpole," first of the batch ordered by the British Admiralty last year, has been launched by John Samuel White and Company, Cowes, who were commissioned to build three destroyers of this type. The "Redpole" is 240 feet long, burns oil fuel, and is fitted with Parsons' turbines, and patent White Forster boilers.


LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.


# SPORTING NEWS.

## FOOTBALL.

### The Harwood League.

R. G. A. vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPHISTS.

There was a fairly large gathering of spectators on the Cooperage last evening, to witness the match between the above teams. The Telegraphists were greatly strengthened by the inclusion of several men belonging to the Gloster Regiment, who gave a very capable display.

Play opened out at a good pace, the R. G. A. doing the majority of the pressing, Sexton saving good shots from each of the opposing forwards, the defence of the Telegraphists being particularly good, Lieut. Brooke had hard lines with a shot which hit the crossbar, the same player a few minutes later just missing by inches. The Telegraphists made several raids into their opponents' quarters, but Gair was not seriously troubled. Just on half-time O'Keefe opened the scoring with a beauty from about 15 yards range, the whistle immediately after sounding for the interval.

On resuming play was of an even and interesting character for some time, the R. G. A. however gradually wearing their opponents down and keeping them strictly on the defensive. Several corners were given them, and although beautifully placed, were well cleared. The Telegraphists now had a look in, and obtained a couple of corners in quick succession, which were very well taken by Green, but nothing resulted. The R. G. A. took up the running again, and Watts obtaining put in a splendid long shot, which completely beat Sexton. Shortly after Fleming and Hewes combining prettily took the ball half the length of the field together, the former finishing up the run by neatly scoring the third goal. Nothing further was scored, the R. G. A. winning a good game by three goals to love. Results:—

R. G. A. ..... 3
Government Telegraphs ..... 0

TEAMS.—

R. G. A.—Goal; Gair; backs: Franklin and Jones; half-backs: Wigget, Watts and Southcott; forwards: Hewes, Fleming, Lieutenant Brooke, O'Keefe and Bailey.

TELEGRAPHISTS.—Goal: Sexton; backs: Nichol and Ibbs; half-backs: Dyce, Westwood and Lawrence; forwards: Green, Burke, Warwick, Hamer and Woodcock.

## BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

The second mounted sports of this season were held on the Marine Lines maidan yesterday afternoon, before a good number of spectators. There were good entries again including a larger number o ladies than usual and the afternoon provided a series of interesting and amusing events. The Band of the 116th Mahrattas performed a programme of music. Results:—

Jumping:—1 F. H. Johnston; 2 A. K. Graham, 3 W. L. Graham.

Ladies' jumping:—1 Mrs. McCausland; 2 Mrs Savile.

Athletic Stakes:—Competitors to ride round given course and while doing so will remove saddle without stopping or getting off. First in holding saddle in his hand to win:—1, E. Scott Turner; 2, E. Keith-Roach.

Musical Chairs for Ladies:—Buckets one less in number than ladies competing will be placed in a circle marked out by chalk. Ladies carrying polo ball will canter round outside the buckets. When music stops lady will drop ball into nearest bucket and the lady who is left without a bucket retires. If lady misses bucket her partner, who will be on foot and will be within the circle, can give her back the ball to enable her to have another try provided no one else has thrown a ball in:—1, Mrs. Turner Green and A. D. Shanks; 2 Mrs. Reynolds and J. Reynolds; 3 Miss Kirby and Major Kirby.

Elocution Stakes:—Ladies sit in a circle with writing materials. Their partners will ride round the course, dismount and take their places opposite their partners, standing on a larger circle and dictate from a printed piece of paper. The first pair to hand in correct dictation to win. Marks given for order of finishing and least number of mistakes:—1, Mrs. Portlock and A. E. Baird; 2 Mrs. Hatch and A. E. Graham, 3, Mrs. Savile and H. G. W. Meikle.

Horse and Pony Distance Scurry:—1, E. G. Pearson's Diak; 2, A. Clarke's Sorab (ridden by F.G. Kennedy), 3, Major Capper's Adelaide, won by a head; one length between next two.

## BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following table shows the position of the Club in the League:—

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | A. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M's Customs ..... | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| Grindlay Groom ..... | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| B. I. Trust ..... | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Govt. Telegraph ..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| R. I. M. Dockyard ..... | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | —4 |
| Mint Recreation ..... | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | —6 |

## RUGBY FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

The following are the entries for the Senior Rugby League Tournament, which begins early next month:—The Calcutta F. C., the United Services, Dalhousie, the East Yorks from Fyzabad, the Highland Light Infantry, the Calcutta Nomads and the Shropshires. The "Indian Field Cup" is the trophy for the tournament.

## PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

The station for holding the meeting of the Punjab Hindu Conference has not yet been decided upon. Multan which has made an invitation to the Conference is an out of the way place and very hot during the Dusserah holidays. Amritsar is loath to have the Conference; so probably the next Conference meets at Lahore.

## STUDENTS AND NEWSPAPERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

A student from Burma writes to the "Hindustan" newspaper that the Director of Public Instruction of Burma has issued a circular prohibiting all students from subscribing to any newspaper, whether political, social or religious.

THE Bengal Council meets on Saturday, August 13.

IN a reduction of the steerage rates from £10 to £1 for the transport of Chinese passengers on the Pacific, the Canadian Pacific, Blue Funnel and other lines are involved. For over two years a boycott has cost the Japanese steamers practically all Chinese travel, but these lines have initiated the reduction in silk freights. Interest attaches to the approaching visit to the Far East of Herr Heineken, managing director of the North German Lloyd.


ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it prodnces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.


## PRAYING FOR RAIN.

### Quaint Chinese Ceremony at Hongkong.

The following report by Mr. S. H. C. Ross, District Officer at Talpo, Hongkong, will be read with interest:—

During the last few weeks, he writes, private prayers for rain have been offered throughout the territory. Anyone who happened to walk through the district might have observed that the hilltops were crowned with little knots of men who, with banners, crackers and gongs were offering up prayers for rain. All amateur supplications proved however, unvailing, and the elders of Ha Tsun collected money and obtained the necessary permits for erecting matsheds and carrying on religious services. The services for rain began at Ha Tsun on the 20th day of the 4th moon, and lasted for three days.

A small matshed was erected on a threshing floor near Ha Tsun, and in this matshed were posted up the names of all the deities who have temples in the Shap Pai Heung, Tsun Mun and Ha Tsun Districts. Tin Hau, Kan Yam, Tai Wong and Kwan Tai were the deities whose aid was specially invoked.

Prayers were offered up thrice daily before the names of the gods, some 40 or 50 persons taking part in the ceremony. A black flag was placed on the top of a small hill in the rear of the Sha Kong Miu. This is locally explained as a means by which malign influence may be averted and attention to the ceremony attracted. This is a mistake. Reference to the Golden Bough will show that black flags or cloths are a common feature of all rain-making ceremonies, and that they are supposed to stimulate the black thunder clouds.

### THE CEREMONY DESCRIBED.

All ceremonies were conducted bareheaded and no umbrellas were allowed. Persons meeting the processions or passing the matshed had to remove their hats and lower their umbrellas. I am rather doubtful as to the meaning of this. I am inclined to believe that the real explanation is to be found in the belief in sympathetic magic which is the basis of all rain-making. The umbrella is now used to ward off the rays of the sun. If umbrellas were opened during the ceremonies they might sympathetically influence the sun and induce him to shine, thus counteracting the spells of the Nam Mo which have for their object the veiling of the sun behind heavy thunder clouds. After three days' prayer processions consisting of some 200 persons were formed, and visited all the temples from which the deities' names had been borrowed. Over 100 deities lent their countenance or rather their names to the proceedings. These processions were always the same and led by the following:—Five men dressed in flowery jackets with wings attached representing Thunder. They carried a chisel and an axe and had painted faces. They led the procession. One woman dressed in a black jacket and yellow apron representing Lightening. One woman dressed in a black jacket and blue apron carrying a blue disc on a pole representing the Moon. One man dressed is a red jacket carrying a red disc on a pole representing the Sun. One man dressed in long robes wearing a false beard and moustache and carrying fly whisps representing the Wind. One man dressed in long white robes and wearing a false moustache representing Rain. The procession was accompanied by two black flags and cymbals, gongs, one large drum and two horns supplied the music. It will be noticed that black flags are again to the fore, and the chisels and axes of the thunder men can be paralleled from other rain-making ceremonies.

### HEAVY RAINFALL.

The method employed to ascertain the day on which rain would fall was as follows:—The principal Nam Ho kneels in front of the deities names and throws down the pui or divining rods. He inquires if rain will fall on a certain day. The pui divining rods have one side convex representing the Yam principle, and one side flat representing the Yeung principle. If both sides turn up Yam the answer is unfavourable. If both sides turn up Yeung the answer is indifferent, and nothing definite can be deduced from the throw. If one Yam and one Yeung turns up the answer is auspicious. During the prayers at Ha Tsun, when the deities were asked if rain would fall on the 25th day of the moon (June 2) the pui fell in the auspicious position thrice in succession. Each of the three principal Nam Mo threw the pui, and each of the three obtained the same reply with regard to the 2nd June. The reply was so clear that no one in the territory had any doubt that rain would fall on the 25th day of the moon. The forecast of the Nam Mo was wonderfully accurate. On that day 4 1-2 inches of rain fell at Tai Po, while during the previous seven months there had been less than 7 inches.

No fees were paid to the Nam Mo for making rain, as it is regarded as a work of public utility and a means by which Nam Mo acquire merit. Some 3,400 dollars were expended during the ceremonies—in providing the Nam Mo with rice and in the purchase of paper, clothing, joss sticks, crackers, etc. The money was provided partly by the Ha Tsun ancestral funds and partly by subscription.

## GENERAL CHALLENGED.

### Piquant Incident in the House of Commons.

A piquant incident marked the debate on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons. Major Adam, the Conservative member for Woolwich—a former officer of the 5th Lancers, who went through the whole of the South African campaign, subsequently serving on the General Staff of the War Office—accused General Scobell of "deliberate misstatements of fact," and challenged him to take the action provided for in the King's Regulations.

Major Adam first of all called attention to the system of promotion for officers in the Army. There ought he said, to be a system which would enable the best men always to get to the front without partiality, favour, or affection. At present in some corps there were captains 23 or 24 years of age, and in other corps subalterns grey-haired and bald-headed. Regiments ought to be grouped so that a man anxious to get on might accept promotion outside his corps. Major Adam also raised the question of confidential reports on officers. He was aware that they were absolutely necessary, but he thought they ought not to be fixed at the War Office until they had been signed by the officers to whom they related.

Continuing Major, Adam enumerated in detail cases of alleged maladministration in the Army, more particularly on the part of the Army Council, in refusing to officers whose "services were no longer required," or who had resigned their commissions because of some special grievance, such an inquiry as was provided for in the Army Regulations. The last had not been heard of the case of Lieut. Woods, he thought, but this case was only one of many. He spoke at length of the case of Captain Eyre Wilson, of the 5th Lancers, whose military career was ended abruptly, he alleged, as the result of reports made to headquarters by Major-General Scobell, a former Colonel of the regiment, and now General Officer Commanding in the Cape Colony district, Major Adam, reading from a document, a copy of which had been sent to General Scobell, to the Army Council, and to the Secretary for War, accused General Scobell of "deliberate misstatement of fact" in his reports, whereby 'injustice had been done."

"Major-General Scobell is now now his way home to England." Major Adam continue, "and I hope he will appreciate the meaning of the words, 'deliberate misstatements of fact'; and I hope he will turn over to that paragraph in the King's Regulations which compels an officer in a case like this to refer the matter to a superior military authority.'

Regulations were broken day after day, Major Adam concluded in a general summing up of his complaint against Army administration, and men were having their careers wrecked without any inquiry being held, very often without any knowledge of the action for which they were condemned, and without the possibility of any appeal. He hoped for the appointment to some responsible post of Lord Kitchener, who would put a stop to these defect in the military system, and would see that the administration was carried out impartially. The military members of the Army Council were to-day wholly out of touch with the rank and file and the regimental officer.

## RUDIUM BATHS.

The first radium bath in England has been opened at the Buxton Hydro, were an installation for the production of raidium drinking water has also been fixed. Various experiments have been carried out, and patients are now availing themselves of this treatment, which has proved effective on the Continenent in cases of diabets, Bright's disease, and various other complaints.

A Buxton correspondent in an interview with one of the leading medical men of the town on the subject of radium baths, was told that Buxton waters contained the highest proportion of those gases which were known to result from the gradual splitting up of radium emanants.

Recent inventions had made it possible to communicate artificially in some degree the peculiar properties of radium to ordinary water, but none of it, no matter how carefull analyzed and reconstructed, in any way equalled the water drawn from nature's laboratory.

The use of radium in the treatment of cancer was also mentioned by the Medical man, who added that we are only on the threshold of a complete understanding of the value of radio-active waters—that is to say, waters containing emanations of radium—in its action in health and disease. In a paper read before members of the Royal Institute of Public Health a couple of years ago it was put forward that the perpetual discharge of these emanations from the spring into the atmosphere in some degree accounted for the peculiarly bracing qualities of the Buxton climate.

"There is, of course," said the doctor, "little foundation for the belief, but the theory has much in its favour, and suggests a very fruitful field for further observations."

## THE MURDER OF A NATION.

### Value of Nationalities to the World.

Mr. Bernard Pares, writing in the "Manchester Guardian," says that "the debate in the Duma on Finland has vindicated the good name of the mass of the Russian people, for their truest representatives opposed the Bill. It was the unrepresentative part of the House that carried the Bill on Finland. This was the part which showed least of political principle; and the inference is that the mass of Russians, whose political rights have been most curtailed, has shown itself on this issue to be not less but more accessible to the ordinary ideals of political equity." One clause of the Bill enumerates nineteen subjects of legislation which are to be transferred from the Finnish Diet to the Russian Duma. This in spite of the Czar's promises to the contrary Mr. Pares declares that "no speech in the Duma was more impressive than that of Baron Meyendorff, who pointed to the immense moral catastrophe threatened by the theory that the Monarch's promises were of no account."

### STOLYPIN AND THE FINNS.

"Russia," declared M. Stolypin, "is not the destroyer of civilisation. She advances boldly in the path of perfection. She is not destined to become the forcing ground for foreign culture"—"which means," says the Nation, "being interpreted, that true Russian ideals are to be imposed on the alien and to European Finns." The Helsingfors correspondent of the "Daily News" writes: "A remark made to me by a revolutionist in connection with the Finnish Bill deserves consideration: 'Stolypin,' he said, 'has joined our ranks.'"

### WHAT IS NATIONALITY?

The Nation discusses in a very striking article what this "murder of a nation" really means to the world at large. "What it is that makes a nationality may be almost as hard to discover as what makes a man," it says. "Nationality has a stock or race, an inborn temperament, with certain instincts and capacities. It is influenced by its habitation and by a store of long traditions; by a religion or philosophy which expresses its way of looking at life; by a language, literature, and art; by unconscious habits, and half-conscious memories of past deeds, and incentives to reputation. All these things are in part the expression of a national soul, and in part they react upon the soul and keep in constant to a certain type. Caricaturists know how easy it is to personify a nation; indeed, in most modern instances, the personification has been long ago fixed, and in an extended view of the world we habitually regard the nationalities as individual people. We speak of them as persons, usually feminine, so distinct are their characteristics. Nationality also possesses that diamonic and incalculable quality from which almost anything may be expected in the way of marvel. Nationalities are few; they are the slow production of forgotten movements and obscure endeavours that cannot be repeated or restored. They are sanctified by the long struggles of their growth, and by the affection that has gathered round their history. If they have kindled and maintained the light of freedom they are illuminated by a glory that transforms mountain poverty into splendour. If they have endured tyranny, they are welded together by a common suffering and a common indignation. At the lowest, they have their customs, their religion, generally their language, and always the familiar outward scenes of earth and water, hill and plain and sky, breathing with them stories." Nationality is no statistical abstraction. It enters into the soul of each man or woman who possesses it. The life of each receives from it a colour; it is felt as an influence in action and in emotion almost in every thought. In freedom, it sustains conduct with a proud assurance; under oppression, it may fuse all the pleasant uses of existence into one consuming channel of fanatical devotion. It has inspired the greatest literature, and served mankind with much that he counts of the highest value. Chiefly in countries where the flame of nationality burnt strong and clear, the human mind has achieved its finest miracles of beauty, thought, and invention. Chiefly by nationality the human race has been preserved from the dreariness of ant-like uniformity, and has attained the possibility of variation, which appears to be essential for the highest development of life.

"Against the murder of a nation the whole of mankind that is aware of the crime would surely rise in horror. So we might suppose, but, unhappily, we should be wrong."

### JURISTS AGAINST FINLAND'S MURDER.

The writer then refers to Finland as "the most recent and flagrant instance of the greatese international crime. We call it the most flagrant instance, because, though no treaties or diplomatic arrangements can justify the destruction of a nationality, in this case all the greatest jurists of Europe are agreed that the murder stands in contravention of treaty rights and international law. Nor can it be defended by the familiar phrases so often used as cloaks for lesser crimes of greed and conquest. Here was no "white man's burden," no need to talk of governing for the good of the governed, or labouring for the cause of humanity, or promoting the mission of civilisation. To cross the frontier from Russia into Finland has always been like a passage from prison into free air. The Lutheranism of Finland is, at least, as pure a form of Christianity as Russia's Orthodox Ritual. In government, in industry, knowledge, and general happiness or civilisation of life, the average among the Finnish people has been incomparably higher than among their Russian neighbours. To test it, one has only to compare the Finnish peasants dwelling in their own country, under their own liberties, with the Finnish peasants who have remained in the Russian provinces, and have never risen above the level of their Russian surroundings.

Beyond the honourable protests of minorities, Europe has not said a word. The silence is partly due to consciousness of similar guilt. We have here taken Finland only as the most recent and flagrant instance among many complete or attempted murders of national spirit. We need not now recall she ancient wrong of Ireland, or of Poland, and the later wrongs of the Boer Republics, Bosnia, and many others down to the Congo tribes. Persia and Morocco stand waiting their turn for slaughter. The Conference that meets this week in London to discuss the defence of nationality and the rights of subject races will have plenty on its hands. It will have to meet the comfortable doctrine that a wrong perpetrated upon other peoples whom we are not definitely bound by treaty to protect is no concern of ours, even if it amounts to the murder of a nation. Such a doctrine is the justification of those who, having watched a murder from the window over the way, cheerfully resume their their evening meal, with the remark that the parish boundary runs down the middle of the street.

## RACE FUSION.

### A Startling Article.

There is a remarkable article in "The East and the West" which offers a startling solution for one of the great problems of race. It is by the Rev. C. F. Andrews, of Delhi. He calls the problem one "which in the near future will be a vital issue in every part of the world where Christianity is advancing its borders." He says that the ultimate issue is "the question of marriage." This is the real skeleton in the cupboard with many who will lead in Christian ways in dealing with the dark and coloured races. They hold up their hands in horror at race aloofness on the one hand, but they would hold up their hands with even greater horror if Christian intimacy should ever end in marriage. In that case the white race to which they belong would appear to have received a kind of stain." Mr. Andrews thus states the main objections that are raised by those who, while believing that all men, whatever their colour, may meet as one at the Sacrament, also believe that "the races should part as the church door" on the return journey. "It is argued," he says, "that there is an instinct in the white man, and even more in the white woman, which revolts against the idea of marriage with an African as something unnatural. There must therefore be some physical reason behind the strong racial repugnance. It could never assume so painful an aspect if it were prejudice and nothing more. Still further, the offspring of such unions is unnatural. Even if there be no actual degeneration in the child at birth, its surroundings are unnatural as it grows up, and the result is generally bad. The case of South America is cited as an example on a large scale of the failure of intermixture of races by marriage.

### ANGLO-SAXON SENTIMENT.

"In answer to these objections it may be urged that there has not always been the same racial repugnance, even in the white race, as exists to-day, and that among other races equally widely separated from the African there seems to be no repugnance whatever. Historically, our own strong Anglo-Saxon sentiment, which is far stronger than that of any other European race, does not appear to go back much beyond the seventeenth century. It is to a very large extent a tradition of the old slave days. Among the Greeks and Romans very few traces are to be found. Even to-day among many Europeans the colour prejudice simply does not exist." "With regard to the children of inter-race marriages being weak and even degraded in character, the blame, wherever it exists, rests chiefly on the social usage they receive. If the children sometimes display the vices of both races, it is often because the parents were vicious who brought them into the world. Considering what the original stock of many of the children of mixed marriages has been the wonder is, no that they are so bad, but that they are so good. The social bar-sinister also which is placed on such children as they grow up is enough to weigh any child down with self-contempt; and this is not a healthy atmosphere for childhood. "But if instead of all this such children were born from good Christian parents on either side and were brought up in good Christian surroundings, new types of Christian virtue and character might be evolved such as would be honour to our common humanity. Even under present conditions such a noble life as that of Mr. Booker Washington, to mention one name only, should make us pause in our judgments. It is not, moreover, well enough known that the poet Browning had Creole blood flowing in his veins, and was proud of the fact.

### WHAT HAPPENED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

"The example of South America, which is so often quoted against race-misture, needs far more careful investigation than has yet been given to it before any trustworthy conclusions can be drawn. The facts as to the original conditions under which the race-fusion took place, the character of the Spaniards who were its cause, the enervating tropical climate of the country—all these circumstances have to be taken into account in arriving at a judgment. At least it can be said that the barbarities of lynching have been avoided. There are not witnessed also those terrible portents of our time, race-Churches and race-Sacraments. With regard to the future of South America, those who know the facts best declare that the mixed race is showing qualities of acclimatisation and efficiency that are praiseworthy. It does not tend to die out or become enfeebled like the stock that is wholly European. In Mexico only 19 per cent. of the population is now of pure European blood.

"We ourselves owe so much in England to race-mixture in the past that it is strauenous that we, above all others, should be the champions of race segregation to-day. The fair-haired Saxon and the dark Iberian-Briton must have been peles apart originally. Again and again a fresh admixture gave strength to our stock instead of weakening it. Anthropologists are more and more agreed that such admixture adds variety and power.

### NOT A FINAL FACTOR.

"I remember asking the question at Cambridge whether race 'purity' was a help or a hindrance to development, and the answer was immediately given, by one who knew the facts, that race-mixture was one of the most important events in the history of any nation. He added laughingly: 'The stock I would like to see developed, the stock from which we might hope to get genius, would be a mixture of the Celt, the Dutchman, or Saxon, and the Jew.' He told me still further that the race-mixture that took place in the early history of mankind must have been very great indeed, and the migrations were so wide and far-reaching that the most diverse races intermingled freely. There was no such thing on earth as a nation that was racially 'pure.' I would claim, then, that the question should not be prejudged on the ground of sentiment. The repugnance of the present time is not likely to be a final factor in the history of the human race. It is more probably one of those passing phases, created by peculiar circumstances, which will disappear when those circumstances themselves disappear. It may serve a temporary purpose of keeping people apart who have not got the common bond of Christianity to unite them, but when the Christain faith is a commenpossession it can only be regarded as un-Christian if it still survives.

### HOW SALVATION MAY COME TO EUROPE.

"It may be found in the end that race-mixture will solve some of the most difficult problems of human development. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that only through inter-race marriages Africa herself will increase her intellectual and originative powers. It may be that she has been waiting all these centuries for interfusion with a European stock to raise herself in the scale of civilisation. It may be that Europe, exhausted by the strain and stress of modern conditions, will need the reinforcement of a more primitive stock before she can attain rejuvenation. Herbert Spencer's advice to Japan—to keep her race free from European admixture—may be entirely reversed. These and many other surprises may be in store for mankind in the future, when a journey from London to Pekin will be easier and simpler than a modern journey from London to Vienna; when, owing to rapid communication and international commerce, the different races of the world are wholly intermingled with each other; when frontier barriers are broken down by aerial navigation; when migratory habits to colder or warmer climates are as common among men as among birds. Christianity will soon be called upon to guide and direct this new world of wonder and romance. It will hardly be able to do so if it clings to race and colour prejudice as a permanent factor in human history."

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th July on 1,773·41 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week..... | Rs. 2,42,000 | Rs 2,20,000 | 7,000 | 4,69,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway..... | 136 | 124 | 4 | 264 |
| For previous 2 days of half year ..... | 45,000 | 68,000 | 2,000 | 1,15,000 |
| Total for 1 week | 2,87,000 | 2,88,000 | 9,000 | 5,84,000 |
| COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,71,655 | 1,98,473 | 5,068 | 3,75,186 |
| Per mile of Ry.. | 96 | 112 | 3 | 211 |
| Total to corresponding date... | 2,29,574 | 2,59,746 | 6,503 | 4,95,823 |

Increase for the week.....Rs. 93,814
Do. to date .....Rs. 83,177

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The general conditions are not altered materially. The rainfall has been nearly general in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Bengal, and fairly general in Burma and the submontane districts of the United Provinces, while a few falls are reported from the submontane portion of the Punjab, Kashmir, and southern half of the Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab and Leshio had two inches; Mandalay, one; Darjeeling, Purnea, Patna, two; Silchar, Chittagong, Mymensingh, Bogra, Dinajpur, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, one and a half; Chakrata, one.

Forecast.—No important change.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Espla-nade | Byculla | Malabar Hill | Fort | Colaba. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts |
| Previously registered..... | 31·27 | 27·24 | 26·87 | 26·14 | |
| Tuesday, 19th July..... | 0·07 | 0·23 | 0·23 | 0·06 | |
| Total..... | 31·34 | 27·47 | 27·10 | 26·20 | |
| Same date last year ..... | 52·39 | 43·27 | 57·31 | 39·48 | |

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., OUMBALLA HILL.

July 18.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1908. | Corpdg Total 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Oumballa Hill | 0·00 | 29·29 | 38·74 | 50·12 |

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in the extreme eastern districts. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0·35" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also in excess in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been generally rainless.

Isolated showers may occur in Malabar and the Madras Deccan.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Name of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (19th July) ..... | 95·1 | 86·1 | ... | ... |
| Jask ..... | 101·3 | 9·3 | ... | ... |
| Muskat (19th July) ..... | 97·3 | 88·1 | ... | ... |
| Multan ..... | 101·8 | 84·5 | ... | 0·71 |
| Rawalpindi ..... | 84·9 | 75·9 | ... | 9·37 |
| Lahore ..... | 97·9 | 80·7 | ... | 6·62 |
| Sirsa ..... | 99·8 | 82·1 | ... | 3·60 |
| Ambala ..... | 96·5 | 79·0 | ... | 10·54 |
| Delhi ..... | 92·2 | 83·2 | ... | 6·56 |
| Agra ..... | 99·5 | 83·5 | ... | 4·37 |
| Mainpuri ..... | 98·3 | 82·0 | ... | 4·31 |
| Jhansi ..... | 96·5 | 80·0 | ... | 8·46 |
| Cawnpore ..... | 101·3 | 82·5 | ... | 5·49 |
| Allahabad ..... | 99·1 | 83·0 | ... | 4·86 |
| Jacobabad ..... | 104·6 | 83·3 | ... | 2·00 |
| Karachi ..... | 86·0 | 79·5 | ... | 10·42 |
| Ajmer ..... | 88·4 | 77·7 | ... | 9·18 |
| Jaipur ..... | 89·2 | 80·1 | ... | 2·22 |
| Kotah ..... | 95·0 | 78·6 | ... | 10·38 |
| Bhuj ..... | 87·1 | 79·0 | ... | 12·61 |
| Dwarka ..... | 85·8 | 80·7 | ... | 8·39 |
| Veraval ..... | 88·6 | 80·3 | 0·01 | 9·68 |
| Rajkot ..... | 90·1 | 77·0 | ... | 16·30 |
| Dasnvagar Para ..... | 91·8 | 76·5 | 0·09 | 14·90 |
| Surat ..... | 86·6 | 77·6 | 0·01 | 13·83 |
| Ahmedabad ..... | 91·6 | 76·2 | ... | 13·50 |
| Deesa ..... | 89·3 | 75·9 | 0·02 | 13·74 |
| Neemuch ..... | 86·0 | ... | ... | 12·57 |
| Indore ..... | 84·1 | 71·6 | 

## BY THE WAY.

### AN AMAZING DIAMOND.

One gets a very impressive idea of the original size of the famous Cullinan diamond when one considers that it has already provided cut stones weighing in the aggregate nearly 1,020 carats, or more than 6 2-3oz. troy. Of these stones, the largest weighs 516 1-2 carats, nearly five times as much as the Koh-I-noor, four times as much as the Regent, and more than two and a half times as much as the Orloff, the magnificent jewel which blazes in the sceptre of the Czars of Russia. The second Cullinan stone, which is of 309 carats, weighs more than the Koh-I-noor and Orloff together. And now Queen Mary is the proud recipient of six more Cullinan fragments, the largest of which is heavier by nine carats than the Star of South Africa, while the six together represent a weight of about 192 carats. And yet, of the original Cullinan, more than 2,000 carats remain in one form or another.

### A "PUNCH" JOKE.

"Punch" is somewhat belated with the joke—admirably illustrated, by the way—which appears in a recent issue, of the old lady who remarks to her neighbour during the last act of a great tragedy: "Eh Mister, but theem 'Amlets' ad a deal o' trouble in their family." The story is certainly good, but it was told at least as long ago as 1889, in a letter from the late Canon Ainger to Dykes Campbell, the Canon adding: "It sounds to me too good to be new. If you have not heard it before I shall hand it over to Du Maurier"—presumably for use in "Punch." Has the little story been lying in a pigeon-hole at Punch office all these years; and can it be carried further back than 1889?

### THE REV. E. M. FARRAR AND "ERIC."

West London is losing a popular and energetic clergyman in the Rev. Eric Maurice Farrar, vicar of Christ Church, Mayfair, who has accepted a country benefice in Suffolk. Mr. Farrar, who is a son of the late Dean Farrar and elder brother to the Rector of Sandringham, was formerly vicar of St. John's Horston, and had the curious experience of migrating from almost the poorest to the wealthiest parish in London. He is erroneously supposed to be the hero of Dean Farrar's popular story "Eric." This is impossible, because "Eric," whose "past" could not be considered pleasant, was published about 1858, before Mr. Farrar was born. Probably the success of the book suggested a name for the author's son.

### "MAYFAIR MARRIAGES."

Christ Church, Mayfair, stands near the site of Dr. Keith's private chapel, in which the notorious "Mayfair marriages" took place. In "Keith's Chapel" on February 14, 1752, James, fourth Duke of Hamilton, was wedded to the youngest of the beautiful Miss Gunnings; "with a ring of the bed-curtain, half an hour after twelve at night." The reputed marriage in this chapel of George III., when Prince of Wales, to Hannah Lightfoot, the pretty Quakeress, is probably fabulous. Keith, when told that the bishops were going to put a stop to his marriage, retorted: "Let them, and I'll buy some ground; and, by——, I'll unbishury them all!" This profane parson was finally suppressed by Special Act of Parliament, and died in the Fleet Prison.

### IN DEVONSHIRE.

In some "Reminiscences" by a Devonshire parson's wife in the Treasury, interesting glimpses are given of certain of the rural folk in that county. One old soul was asked if her present was not her third husband, and she replied: "Oh, yes, he be; and if the Lord should please to take this here Jan, I could lay me hand on another man to-morrow." She then proceeded to describe the character and peculiarities of the three spouses she had already been blessed with as one "very poor wisht lot," another "middlen like" and the third "a very decent man, quiet, and comfortablelike to bide with; but lor', there! of course he was the quickest to be took off—turned round like a lamb he did and was gone."

### ABOUT FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

There is, it seems, in sick-rooms in Devonshire often a regular discussion about the funeral arrangements to come off when the demise should take place the poor sick soul—perhaps almost "in extremis"—taking the warmest interest in arranging the bearers, the order of the funeral procession, the style of the coffin; and cases have been known of the sick person having specimens of the different woods used for making the coffin brought up for his or her inspection? The woman who has "done the last," or the "streaking out," always marches second in the procession, immediately after the undertaker, and wishes to impress the lookers-on with the idea that she is a most important personage.

### NO TIME LOST.

Sometimes proposals of a second marriage are made by the widower on the day of the funeral. A lady let her maid go to the burial of an acquaintance, and the next day was much taken aback by the girl giving notice to leave. When asked the reason, she said that "the corpse's husband yesterday said I was the life and soul of the party," and then he had, on the strength of this, so earnestly begged her to become his second spouse that she had decided on leaving her situation and getting her wedding garments at once prepared. When her mistress tried to point out that the extreme precipitousness of the arrangement was scarcely proper and decent, she found it quite impossible to make this view of the matter even understood, much less acted upon.

### ADVENTURE WITH AN EAGLE.

It is usually very difficult to get into close contact with an eagle, but an incident reported from Lochaber is to a different effect. Quite recently, as Mr. James Fraser, keeper to Mr. E. S. Gooch, tenant of Torcastle, on the estate of Lochiel, was proceeding through Glen Laragan, near Banavie, to inspect the moor, his attention was attracted by the peculiar movements of a grouse. Passing him in close proximity and flying low the bird dropped between him and his dog, and the keeper rightly judged that it had been pursued. Glancing behind he saw a fine specimen of the golden eagle, which, however, on being observed, swept away through the air across the Sheangan valley.

### A FIERCE STRUGGLE.

After marking the spot where the grouse had fallen, Fraser proceeded on his journey, returning through the same pass in about two hours' time. As he neered the place where he had seen the eagle rain commenced to fall, and whistling in his dog Fraser took shelter. He had not been sitting long before he was considerably startled by the swish of pinions, coupled with an almost simultaneous sharp pain in his ankle. A glance around showed that the eagle and his dog were in combat, and in swooping the eagle had seized upon Fraser's leg just as the dog and bird got to close quarters. The fight was a fierce one but ultimately victory lay with the dog. So firmly had the eagle fixed his talons into the keeper's ankle that the bird's leg had to be served. The claws are being retained as a memento of the incident.

### NOVEL SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

A party of Royal Engineer surveyors from the Ordnance Survey Department established a station the other day on the summit of Corybabbie, Banffshire, 2,400ft. high. The survey is being conducted on a novel system, the work being done at night by means of acetylene 250-candle-power lamps, the signals being read from Findlay's Seat, Morayshire, by the theodolite. The old system was by pole in daylight, but this was found to be seriously affected by mirage. It was anticipated that the new survey, which includes Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Morayshire, would have been completed in three months.

### A UNIQUE WAR MEMORIAL.

There has, recently been erected at Harvard a memorial to alumni who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war. Since it has been put up, note has been made of the fact that every name on the list is that of a man who died not from wounds received in battle but from fever of some sort contracted in camp or in hospital. It will be remembered that, in the early stages of that war especially, the conditions of the American troops were most insanitary. In this respect there was a marked contrast with the care shown in matters of hygiene by the Japanese in their struggle with Russia a few years later.


### BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Rathhurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc


## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

### LIKENING OF THE DAWN TO THUNDER.

The difficulty of finding an exact explanation of Mr. Kipling's likening of the dawn to thunder, which was discussed in this column last week, suggests a question which puzzles one fancies many lovers of poetry. Ought one to expect poetry to yield the same exact and logical meaning which we look for (but by no means always find) in prose? It is putting too great a strain on the capacities of a metrical form to expect complete lucidity and clarity of thought in the words that are cast into it? Most people who study our poets closely know some passages which, read them as often as one will, refuse to yield more than a dubious hunt of their secret; ought one to ask for more? Now, of course, in one sense of the word poetry is a great deal more lucid than prose. It is always concrete; it leaves the abstract to philosophers; it is concerned with ideas only as far as they are embodied in emotions or expressed figuratively by things. "Fundamental brain-work" goes to the making of it, but it ought to be read with the help of the emotions rather than the reason; it is (to use the rude physiology of popular talk) an affair of the heart rather than the head. But this aspect of poetry, though important, does not carry one very far; no one nowadays expects poetry, even narrative poetry, to be in any complete sense objective. The poet uses his verses to reflect his own passions and the deepest convictions and aspirations, the longings and desires, of his own mind. In what seems most obscure to us the thing is clear to him for the written word is only an index to call up the thoughts full in rich and complex which was passing in his mind as he wrote. Thoughts move faster than the pen and when the poet is more engrossed in tumbling out all the riches of his mind than in clearly conveying them to the reader the readers mind, unused to such an excess of imagery, refuses to follow him. This is the first cause of obscurity. It is an infirmity which touches none but the great—the cause of all the countless difficulties which baffle us in Shakspere's later plays. Metaphore are not mixed but successive; "the sense of mixture is produced by a rapidity of thought in the writer which baffles the slower reader and buries him under the missiles that he fail to catch."

### MEREDITH.

Of modern poets Meredith has this Shakseperean quality, or, if one likes, it better, defect. He thinks in pictures, and the pictures follow one another and dissolve into one another like the patterns in a kaleidoscope, till disentanglement and consequently a complete paraphrase of his thought into prose is impossible. Take the following, the first stanza of "The Lesson of Grief," one of the poems which follows "Modern Love":—

Not are the bitter herb we taste,
Which ages thought of happy times,
To plant us in a weeping waste,
Rings with our fellows this one heart
Accordant chimes.

The general meaning is clear; he who runs may read. But he who stands and ponder finds himself in a maze from which there is no seeming way out. It is not till sorrow comes, the poet is saying that our hearts ring in tune with the hearts of our fellows—the "great company of grief" of the stanza which follows. But what does the second line really mean, and how is the third to be taken with what goes before it? These are questions which perhaps some of our readers may find an answer to, but the lines are a notable instance of how poetry may appeal to the sympathies, rouse the emotions the poet seeks to reach, and refuse to the interrogation of the intellect any information whatsoever. Impressionist pictures which are full of form and light and colour when seen from the proper distance appear when viewed in detail as a meaningless juxtaposition of dots and streaks of opposing hues. In the same way, if one approaches Meredith's lines or Shakspere's with a grammatical lens and attempt to look into their structure, intelligibility vanishes.

### "A READING OF EARTH."

While we are on the subject of Meredithian obscurities, take this other passage from "A Reading of Earth":—

Master the blood, nor ready by chills,
Earth admonishes: Hast thou ploughed,
Sown, reaped, harvested grain for the mills,
Thou hast the light over shadow of cloud.
Steadily eyeing, before that wail
Animal-infant, thy mind began,
Momently nearer me: should sight fail,
Plod in the track of the husbandmen.

What is the meaning of the lines printed in italics, particularly of the words "Before that wail animal-infant, thy mind began." Is it that the child's mind existed before birth, or does it mean just the opposite, that the "wail" signified the birth of the mind? Is "before," that is, a preposition or a conjunction? In either case how is it to be connected with "steadily eyeing . . . momently nearer me"? One cannot tell, and perhaps it is not worth jeopardising our pleasure in poetry by subjecting it to scrutiny like that of lawyers in the Court of Appeal on an Act of Parliament. As the poet himself has said.

Ah, what a dusty answer gets the soul
When hot for certainties in this our life.

### HEREDITY.

The study of heredity is at least very much alive. One has become familiar with the quarrels of the Mendelians and the biometricians; now one is happy to meet with one who has a difference with both schools and deals out shrewd knocks on either side with an impartial hand. But though all this adds to the interest of the special student, it makes the subject a very maze of disputes for the average reader, while the points at issue are frequently so difficult to make clear that any attempt at a judicial treatment of the controversies in the length of a notice in a non-technical paper is impossible. Mr. Archdall Reid has written a book which must, open to some extent a new epoch in ways of thinking about heredity. His attitude may be shortly put as the acceptance of the results attained by others either by experiment or by enumeration, with a hearty refusal to accept the conclusions which have been based upon them unless they satisfy a rigorous application of the ordinary laws of scientific thought. Indeed, the effort to apply in every case the searchlight of the combined deductive and inductive methods to all conclusions with regard to herenity is the keynote of the book. The apparent crumbling of the edifices which have been built up on the foundations of various assumptions under this illumination will no doubt be scornfully denied by their architects, yet there seems to be no flaw in the logical process, and it remains for the defence to show where the fallacy lies in the attack But the book is not all destructive.

### FOUNDATION FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Rather, one thinks it a possible foundation for much constructive work, and on this side again there is a central principle which is continually insisted on, that "only the germplasm is inborn"—that is, that the total content of inheritance is a group of potentialities, which may be unfolded under appropriate stimuli. The stimuli very in kind, but fall into two groups, those of nutrition and those of use in the board sense. The qualities so developed are none of them inherited, but only their germinal possibilities. Those qualities which make their appearance under the stimulus of nourishment, growth-qualities, have been called "inborn"; those which unfold through use have been called "acquired." Yet none of these qualities is inherited, but only certain correlated qualities in the germ-plasm. Whether the quality in the germ-plasm which corresponds to an "acquired" character has been inherited or no, it must have been present within the germ-plasm as a potentiality from the beginning, and equally whether it was developed or not, and ought to be transmitted as a potentiality of the germ-plasm in the next generation whether the appropriate stimulus has developed it in the present one or not. In other words, the author holds that if one think strictly in terms of the germ-plasm the distinction between innate and acquired characters resolves itself into a distinction between two classes of germinal potentialities capable respectively of unfolding under the stimulus of nutrition and under that of use. It follows, if this is true, that the Lamarckian theory of the transmission of acquired characters is really a theory that certain potentialities of the germ-plasm may, by their unfolding into qualities in one generation under the stimulus of use, be transformed in the germ-plasm of succeeding generations into potentialities which will automatically unfold into the appropriate qualities under the stimulus of nutriment. The attack upon the Mendelian interpretation of the Mendelian phenomena is interesting but too difficult to attempt to touch upon.


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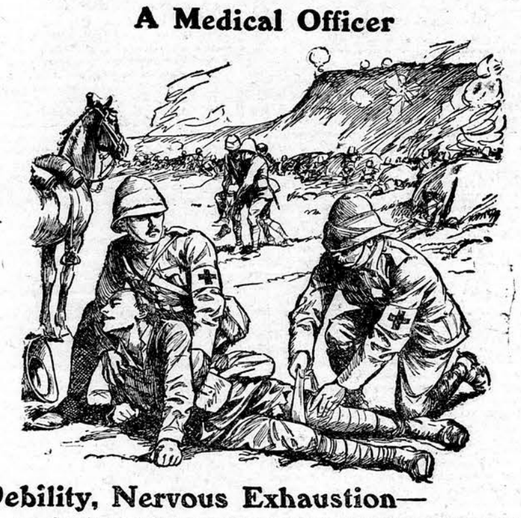

### Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders*. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

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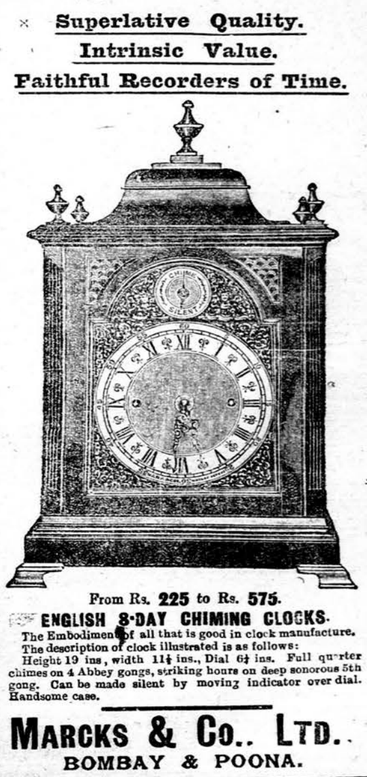

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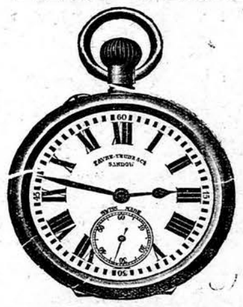

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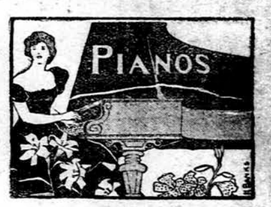
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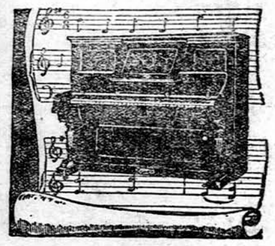

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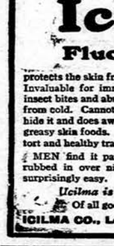

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